

TEXAS CITY'S WOE.
Frightful Devastation Wrought
by the Great Storm.
MAY BE 5,000 DEAD.

Ghouls and Vandals Are Shot Down
in the Streets by Troops.

History Affords No Parallel to the
Awful Visitation and the Succeeding
Condition of Affairs—Flood Is Fol-
lowed by Famine—Pestilence Threat-
ens the City—Victims Are Cremated,
Through Into the Sea or Buried in
Soggy Trenches.

Probably 5,000 lives lost, property de-
stroyed to the value of many millions,
seventy-five towns more or less damaged,
and some of them virtually wiped out,
Galveston nearly in ruins, its great wharf
fringe destroyed, ocean-going steamers
and small coasting vessels sunk or strand-
ed in every direction, are some of the
mournful details of the havoc wrought
by wind and wave on the Texas coast
and in the interior of the State. The
fury of the hurricane was spent on many
hours, but its period was long enough to
cause almost unprecedented destruction.
From the best reports it is evident that
the storm began between 9 and 10 o'clock
on Saturday forenoon. Driven by the
fury of the gale, the waves of the gulf
inundated the long, low, sandy island upon
which Galveston is built and which at
its highest point is not more than five feet
above the gulf level, and before dark the
whole city was under water from three
to six feet. Hence the water gradually
encreased further inland and became
the water mark of the storm, except on high
ground, demolishing towns and vil-
lages along its course to a point eighty
miles north of Houston. Mountain peaks,
canyons and table land suffered alike,
the gale passing on, leaving up trees, ruin-
ing farms, and leaving behind it a wide
wake of desolation. Southwest it swept
along the coast as far as Corpus Christi
and northeast as far as the Louisiana bound-
ary. It may be possible in the future
to make something like an accurate esti-
mate of material losses, in which the
damages to the cotton and fruit crops will
be a large item. It is not likely that the
entire number of persons killed will ever
be known, but a conservative estimate
places the number in the vicinity of
5,000.

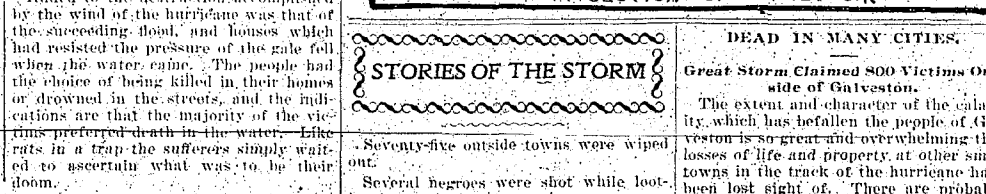
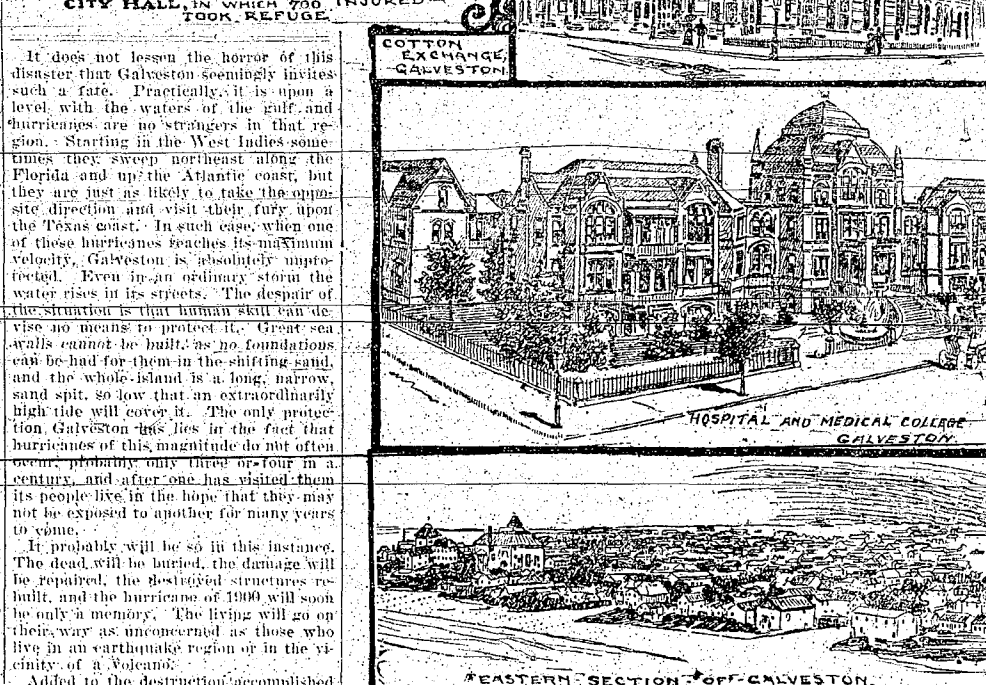
Full Story Can Never Be Written.
It is hardly possible that the true story
of the frightful catastrophe will or can
ever be written. The terror, despair and
desperation of the population when at
last they realized, Saturday evening, that
they were face to face with death cannot
be pictured by those not there. Such an
experience has fallen to the lot of few
since the world began, for no one was
optimistic enough to harbor the hope
that the entire city was not soon to be
swept out of existence. No aid was near,
escape was impossible; it was as though
the 40,000 people of Galveston were on
a vessel which was sinking at sea, the
captain having informed them that the
ship could survive but a few moments
longer.

TRACK OF THE GREAT GALVESTON STORM.



For nearly thirty-six hours the situa-
tion was appalling and the inhabitants of
the town were compelled to face condi-
tions the like of which have rarely been
known. The hurricane, before it reached
the city, had lashed the waves of the bay
into the utmost fury. The water steadily
advanced toward the island upon which
Galveston is located, and as it was
residents there fled from their homes to
the higher places.
Against such a combination of the ele-
ments no forethought could provide.

HORRORS OF THE HURRICANE



STORIES OF THE STORM

Seventy-five outside towns were wiped
out.
Several negroes were shot while loot-
ing houses.
Helen Gould sent 50,000 army rations
to Galveston.
Five thousand families were made ut-
terly destitute.
Ghouls stripped dead bodies of jewelry
and articles of value.
Cities in all parts of the country have
volunteered to aid the storm sufferers.
Prof. De Voe, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
predicted the Texas cyclone in an almanac.
The Governors of various States offered
aid and sympathy to the Texas suffer-
ers.
The War Department ordered a special
train from St. Louis to carry supplies
to Galveston.
Marital law was declared at Galveston
owing to the rifling of dead bodies and
robbery of stores.
Idlers were pressed into service at the
point of the bayonet and made to help
clear up the debris.
Chicago sent a relief train to Galves-
ton. The track division road offered to
transport provisions and furnishings free.
When the water had receded so far
that it was possible to dig trenches bodies
were found where buried. Debris cover-
ing bodies was burned where it could be
done safely.

DEAD IN MANY CITIES.
Great Storm Claimed 800 Victims Out-
side of Galveston.
The extent and character of the calami-
ty, which has befallen the people of Gal-
veston, is so great and overwhelming that
losses of life and property at other small
towns in the track of the hurricane have
been lost sight of. There are probably
seventy-five villages and towns that were

ONE OF THE GREAT STRUCTURES WRECKED BY STORM.
Longest Bridge in the World, Spanning Galveston Bay.
swept by the storm, and in most of these
places loss of lives is reported. It is re-
latively estimated that the loss of life, ex-
clusive of the death list of Galveston,
will aggregate 800. Several towns were
entirely wiped out of existence.
Through the devastated district the
scenes of desolation were terrible to wit-
ness. The storm was over 200 miles
wide and extended 200 miles inland from
the gulf.
In Brazoria and other counties of that
section there is hardly a plantation build-
ing left standing. All fences are also
gone and the devastation is complete.
Many large and expensive sugar refin-
eries are wrecked. The negro cabins were
blown down and many negroes were killed.
On one plantation a short distance
from the ill-fated town of Angleton three
families of negroes were killed, the death
list of that place alone amounting to five
persons. All relief is being controlled
at Galveston for the present, but suc-
cess will reach the smaller places, and the
country people just as soon as the relief
work can be systematized.
Gov. Sayers received upward of 1,000
telegrams Tuesday from parties in the East
and West offering assistance to the
flood sufferers at Galveston, and from
various portions of the State reporting
the collection of money and supplies.

RAILROADS HEAVY-LOSERS.

Great Property Loss Suffered by the
Lines in Texas.
The railroads will suffer the loss of
millions of dollars in actual damage, to
say nothing of the loss from stoppage of
business. At Galveston their wharves,
warehouses, depots and tracks are ruin-
ed. The costly bridges which connect
the island are in ruins and must be en-
tirely rebuilt. The International and
Great Northern and Santa Fe have con-
siderable track washed out.

ESTIMATE OF STORM LOSSES.

Based on reports believed to be accu-
rate, the following statement is proba-
bly as near correct as can be arrived at
regarding the losses in the Texas storm:
Liveslost. Property.
Galveston 5,000 \$10,000,000
Houston 2 300,000
Alvin 9 100,000
Hitchcock 2 75,000
Richmond 3 75,000
Fort Bend County 19 300,000
Wharton 10 30,000
Wharton County 8 100,000
Colorado County 1 250,000
Angleton 3 75,000
Willesboro 1 50,000
Other points Brazoria
County 4 80,000
Sabine 1 50,000
Paduca 1 10,000
Hudon 2 10,000
Whine 2 10,000
Belleville 1 5,000
Hempstead 1 25,000
Brookhaven 2 25,000
Waller County 2 100,000
Arenola 1 5,000
Sartartia 1 50,000
Dickinson 1 30,000
Texas City 1 100,000
Columbia 1 10,000
Sandy Point 1 10,000
Near Brazoria counties
Killed 15 10,000
Other points 1 10,000
Damage to railroads outside of Gal-
veston \$200,000.
Damage to telegraph and telephone
wires outside of Galveston \$200,000.
Damage to cotton crop, estimated of
average crop of counties affected 50,000
bales at 80¢ a bale, \$40,000.
Total property loss \$15,275,000.
Losses in live stock cannot be estimat-
ed, but thousands of head of horses and
cattle have been killed all over the storm
district.

DISASTER NOT MAGNIFIED.

Total Deaths in Storm-Wrecked District
May Reach 10,000.
As indicated by dispatches from Gal-
veston the magnitude of the calamity
grows. The newspaper statements seem
to have been too conservative. In their
efforts to guard against extravagance or
exaggeration, and the loss of life in Gal-
veston is greater than has been gener-
ally reported.
A boat owner of Galveston, Captain
Charles Clarke, is quoted as saying that
10,000 would be reached before the mor-
nary list of Galveston and vicinity
would be closed. He has been about on
boards in the waters around Galveston
day and night since the storm and bases
his statement of what he has seen.
J. D. Dillon, commercial agent of the
Santa Fe, has returned from a trip over
the line of his road from Hitchcock to
Virginia Point on foot and he gives a
graphic account of his journey, which
was made under many difficulties.
"I have seen of track and bridges are
gone south of Hitchcock," said he. "I
walked, waded and swam from Hitch-
cock to Virginia Point, and nothing could
be seen in all of that country but death
and desolation. The prairies are covered
with water, and I do not think I exagger-
ate when I say that not less than 5,000
horses and cattle are to be seen along
the line of the tracks south of Hitch-
cock. The little towns along the rail-
way are all swept away. When I reach-
ed a point about two miles north of
Virginia Point I saw some bodies floating
on the prairie, and from that point un-
til Virginia Point was reached many bod-
ies were seen from the railway track.
At Virginia Point nothing remains."

MANY GHOULS ARE SHOT.

Summary Punishment Decried Out by
Soldiers and Citizens.
A reporter telegraphed from Laporte
the report of the robbery and mutilation
of the dead in Galveston and the death
of the offenders. The ghouls were held
up on a pile of the dead.
The majority of the dead were negroes,
and there were also whites who took part
in the desecration of the dead. Some of
them were natives and some had been
allowed to go over from the mainland
during the crisis of "red" work. Not
only did they rob the dead, but they un-
dressed bodies in order to secure their
ghastly booty.
A party of ten negroes were returning
from a looting expedition. They had
stripped corpses of all valuables and
were loading some of the loot on a de-
fiant bullock, which had been cut off be-
cause they were so swollen the rings could
not be removed. Incensed at this desecra-
tion and mutilation of the dead the loot-
ers were shot down. During the robbery
of the dead not only were fingers cut off,
but ears were stripped from the head in
order to secure fangs of value. A Fox
government troops who survived assist-
ed in patrolling the city. Private citi-
zens also endeavored to prevent the rob-
bing of the dead and on several occa-
sions killed the offenders.
It is said that at one time eight were
killed and at another time four. Singly
and in fives, and three the offenders
were thus shot down until the total of
those thus executed exceeds fifty.

BODIES ARE BURNED.

It became evident Tuesday that bury-
ing the dead would have to be abandoned.
The heat was so intense that bodies de-
composed before they could be taken
from the debris. Tonies instead of shov-
els became the order, and wherever
bodies could be seen in ruins, the ruins
were lighted and the flames flicked up
the dead.

RELIEF PARTIES REPORT THOUSANDS HOME-
LESS IN THE TOWNS AND COUNTRY ABOUT GAL-
VESTON AND IN GREAT NEED OF IMMEDIATE
RELIEF.

Relief parties report thousands home-
less in the towns and country about Gal-
veston and in great need of immediate
relief.

COUNT OF 73 CITIES.

THESE SHOW TOTAL POPULA-
TION OF OVER 16,000,000.

They Comprise Those of About 25-
000—Four Show a Decrease and Two
an Unusual Growth—Majority of
Them Show Respectable Growth.

Day after day the punching machines
of the census office knock out the popu-
lation of the United States, and the work
of tabulating the returns is now far ad-
vanced so far as the cities are concerned.
With the figures given Saturday seventy-
three cities having a population of 25,000
have been completed. They are scattered
over the country from the Atlantic to the
Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf, so
that it is possible to get a good view of
the relative prosperity of different cities
and sections. The seventy-three cities
enumerated foot up a total population of
15,214,500, or nearly one-fifth of the total
for the whole country.
The percentages of movement in popu-
lation as compared with 1890 runs from
a decrease of 27.17 for Lincoln, Neb., to
a gain of 113.24 for Atlantic City, N. J.
Of the seventy-three cities completed all
are of the usual commercial type except
Atlantic City, which has a gain of 113.24 per
cent, and Bayonne, N. J., which has a gain
with a big boom, which sent it up to
a percentage of 71.12.
The other cities readily group them-
selves in classes, and the figures show
that there is one with a percentage be-
tween 90 and 100 and three with a per-
centage of gain of between 60 and 70 per
cent, and the same number between 50
and 60, while there are seven between
40 and 50.
No less than 15 cities have a percent-
age of gain between 30 and 40, and 21
between 20 and 30, so that 40 cities have
a ratio between 20 and 40, and places
with these figures belong to the respect-
able middle class of American urban life.
There were nine cities with a percent-
age of gain between 10 and 20, and four
were below 10 per cent, but nevertheless
showed some gain. Finally, there were
four cities with a positive loss in the
decade covered by the comparison.
The twenty-one cities with a percent-
age between 20 and 30 are Washington,
20.88; Rochester, 21.31; St. Paul, 22.89;
Albany, 22.87; Kansas City, Mo., 23.29;
Philadelphia, 23.57; Mobile, 23.70; Den-
ver, 23.44; Jersey City, 20.84; Louisville,
27.09; St. Louis, 27.33; Fort Wayne,
27.47; Trenton, 27.58; Altona, 28.47;
Manchester, N. H., 29.15; Lancaster,
Pa., 29.51; Galveston, 29.93. In this
list, which includes the cities from the
South and both of these, Mobile
and Galveston, are on the gulf.
In the list of nineteen cities with per-
centages between 30 and 40 are Den-
ver, 31.19; Providence, 32.88; Kansas
City, Kan., 34.10; Paterson, 34.24; Pitts-
burg, 34.78; Newark, N. J., 35.33; Scrant-
on, 35.55; Buffalo, 35.77; Hoboken,
26.01; Portland, 36.73; New York, 36.73;
Wilmington, 37.13; Atlanta, 37.14; Orl-
eans, La., 37.55; Portland, Me., 37.67;
Tacine, 38.48; Detroit, 38.77; Dayton,
39.30; Milwaukee, 39.54.
The four cities which narrowly escaped
a black mark with their percentages of
increase are Charleston, S. C., 1.55; Rich-
mond, Va., 4.53; Nashville, 6.17; Clifton,
N. J., 9.77. It will be noted at once that
three of these four are distinctly
Southern cities.
With a percentage of gain between 10
and 20, which is still largely below the
average, are nine cities: San Francisco,
Col., 14.04; Covington, Ky., 14.91; Quincy,
Ill., 15.11; Elmira, N. Y., 15.47; Evansville,
Ind., 16.26; Canton, Ohio, 17.1; Bal-
timore, 17.15; New Orleans, 18.18; Salt
Lake City, 19.37. The people of all these
cities will have to do a little explaining,
as a ratio below 20 per cent is considered
distinctly disappointing.
Comparing the total gain of the seventy-
three cities with the total population at
the last census year, the average rate of
gain is 33.5 per cent. The enormous
increase of New York, Chicago and other
large cities bring up the general av-
erage. The population total of the sev-
enty-three cities reported is 15,214,500,
with a gain of 3,818,509 over 1890.

LEADING CITIES.

Population of the Big Towns as Shown
by Figures of the 12th Census.

Cities.	Population.	Increase since 1890.
Greater New York	3,437,242	1,921,801
Chicago	1,638,575	508,725
Philadelphia	1,203,997	240,733
St. Louis	675,238	123,493
Boston	560,892	112,415
Baltimore	508,464	54,413
Cleveland	381,708	120,413
Buffalo	379,218	90,553
San Francisco	342,782	43,785
Cincinnati	325,002	21,304
Pittsburg	321,610	82,999
New Orleans	287,104	45,005
Detroit	285,704	70,823
Milwaukee	285,318	80,847
Washington	278,718	43,326
Newark	246,070	65,240
Jersey City	206,433	43,430
Louisville	204,741	48,692
Minneapolis	202,718	37,980
Providence	175,597	43,451
Indianapolis	169,104	63,728
Kansas City	163,732	31,030
St. Paul	163,632	30,470
Rochester	142,435	28,339
Denver	138,830	27,140
Taile	131,822	50,383
Albany	120,806	24,000
Columbus	125,560	37,410
Omaha	102,553	37,897
Hoboken	59,344	15,716
Evansville	50,007	50,756
Wichita	51,721	37,718
Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	15,102
Allentown	35,416	26,228

DECREASE.

Brief News Items.

New York: Federal union will send
aid to the striking cigar makers in Port-
Rico.
A New York jeweler says he recently
made a watch at a cost to the purchaser
of \$20,000.
Joseph B. Noble, a veteran Mormon,
was buried at Bountiful, Utah, mourned
by thirty children.
More than 700 Chicago wood workers
struck because of the refusal of the mill
owners to sign the union agreement call-
ing for an eight-hour day.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Whitel, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Galehead, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12
o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Høker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Whitlits, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber, Rector. Services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening at 7 o'clock or before the full of the moon.
J. F. HERN, Secretary. J. K. MEYER, W. M.
MARVEL POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. FORD, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President.
JULIA FORBES, Sec.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MEYER, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—
Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.
BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meet every first and third Sunday evenings
in W. B. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
F. D. BROWN, Adjutant.
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 258—
Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLIS, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. E.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evenings
or before the full of the moon.
Mrs. A. G. GRIFFIN, W. M.
MRS. FRED NATHAN, Sec.
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets
second and 4th Wednesday of each month.
E. WISSEK, R. S.
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 34, L. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. G. GRIFFIN, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WATSON, Record Keeper.
REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, K. of L., meets in Castle Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. PEARCE, R. L.
L. T. WRIGHT, O. C.
GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. 1, R. S. S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, or
before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MEYER, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.
GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. Rose E. FORD, President.
ELLA McINTYRE, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County
Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and
upward received, subject to check on de-
mand, and exchange sold.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.
We guarantee every accommodation
consistent with good banking.
HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8
evening.
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Pine Lunds Bought and
Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, MICH.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office at Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Peninsula Avenue, op-
posite the Court House.
GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

Why some business men can't see the value
of the local newspaper as an advertising
medium. Persons who do see the value of
it, however, advertise their wares year in
and year out—AND THEY'RE THE ONES
WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS!

MARRIAGE AT ST. JOE.

MICHIGAN'S GREYNA GREEN IS GROWING IN FAME.

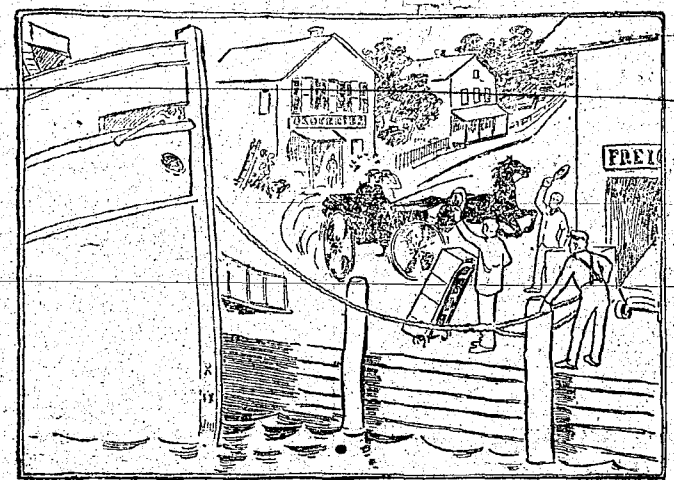
Hundred. Go There From Chicago to Have the Nuptial Knot Tightly Tied—Business Plan of Conducting the Wedding.

St. Joseph, Mich., good old St. Joe, is earning fame of which it is not too proud. Marriage seems a great ordeal to many people, but, like, everything else, it's easy when you know how. According to the Chicago Tribune, County Clerk John W. Needham, of Berrien County, Mich., has made it so. Before County Clerk Needham opened his matrimonial department store in St. Joe, Mich., people that wished to get married had to look forward to a great many things. There had to be a church and a popular organist who could play "O, Promise Me" on the lower ban-

way across and usually have little to say. They get on the boat early and secure seats removed from the mob. The mob pours on to the boat and hems the devoted couple in so they look disgusted and get up and hunt a new secluded place. This place is also ultimately captured by the enemy, and the young couples stand around the smoke stack or lurk in remote corners and wonder how many people on the boat would ever guess that they were going to St. Joe to get married. Sometimes the couples are very mysterious, even at the County Clerk's home and do not really want to give up their names even to put on the marriage license.

The fame of the town is spreading so rapidly that it is believed next season there will be a great increase in the number of pilgrimages to this shrine of Cupid.

A Queer Old Geography.
Among the interesting old books and papers belonging to the late Edw. W. Wells of this city was a geography that lets in some light on the state of gen-



RUSHING FOR THE SQUIRE'S OFFICE.

eral information in the world a century and a half ago.

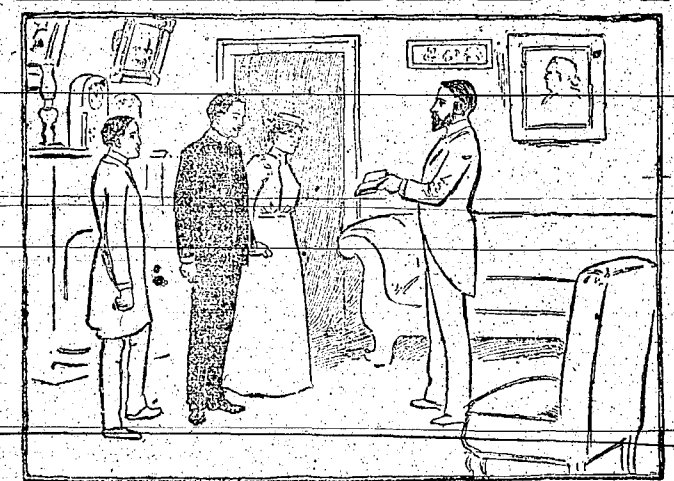
"America is the last quarter of the world" and the "north part of the continent is very little known." The map of North America gives all the region northwest of California as "parts unknown." The great lakes are down as "Superior, Illinois, Huron, Erie, and Frontenac." "N. England" is all one little patch reaching up to the St. Lawrence. Louisiana occupies most of the middle country. The "Ore" river is the name of the Ohio. The chief town of New Jersey is said to be Elizabeth Town. The climate is thus explained: "In the north are vast unknown Mountains, perpetually covered with snow, from whence the Winds blowing the greatest part of the year these Countries become much colder than those in Europe in the same latitudes."

It is interesting to note that this work that is more than a century and a half old should advocate quite vigorously the construction of canals across the Panama and Suez isthmuses. Hartford Courant.

Suspicious Liberty.
"It was a mean trick," said Jones, with a smile, "but I wanted my wife to come home, and it was the only way that I could think of to get her back. She went away about five weeks ago on a vacation and left me alone to get along as best I could. It wasn't long before I grew tired of the arrangement, tired of getting my meals downstairs, tired of sending checks in reply to her demands for more money. Three days ago I received a letter asking me to send her \$25 at once. It was then that my plan suggested itself. By return mail I sent her a check for double the amount that she had asked for, and inclosed it with a note that read: 'Don't hurry back.'"

"It worked as I thought it would. My

then almost unconsciously they move together slowly to a seat under a nearby tree and there fight their wars over again, each recounting his experiences, hair-breadth escapes and final return to the pursuits of peace. It was this big gun that revived their memories and started the veterans to the shade of a tree. They were unacquainted before this war matter for they were comrades in arms, and the first connection of the great cannon with events of a third of a century ago was enough. No formal introduction was needed, nor did it matter in the least if one had worn the blue and the other the gray. It was the comradeship which battlefields create and it needed only this lone trophy gun to start its fires again.



THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

minister of the gospel is standing guard on one side of the clerk's desk ready to write those who wish the approval of the church, and a justice of the peace is on the bridge on the farboard side of the clerk ready to steer those who wish a civil marriage into the matrimonial sea.

When a couple go to County Clerk Needham's house to be married they are waited for at the front door without a moment's pause. The Justice of the Peace on the bridge has a view down the street from where he sits and he "sees 'em coming." The bride sits down, the groom goes out to the Clerk's desk, the blank spaces in the license are filled in, he chooses between the preacher and the Justice of the Peace, a hard matter, as they both look so wistful; hurries back to the parlor, followed by the County Clerk, who also serves as witness. The faithful words are spoken by the preacher or the J. P., whichever is chosen. The bride says "I do," the groom says "I do," the preacher or the J. P. says "I pronounce you man and wife," and the County Clerk turns around and says, "They're off."

The couple are married, the groom pays \$1 for everything, and the County Clerk bows them out and tells them to do it in St. Joe.

It is not hard to pick out the people on the boat who have marriage in their hearts. They sit close together all the

wife returned by the first train with a strange gleam of inquiry in her eyes and a set about her lips that bodes trouble for her. If she confirms the horrible suspicions that she is laboring under. However, I have her at home, and I am not losing any sleep over what she may suspect."—Detroit Free Press.

Who Knows, Indeed?
She wept.
"Oh, you editors are horrid," she sobbed.
"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs, that had come as an inspiration to the young man who was "taking up journalism."
"Why, I—hoo—hoo—I sent in an obituary of my husband, and—hoo—hoo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—hoo—hoo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years.'"

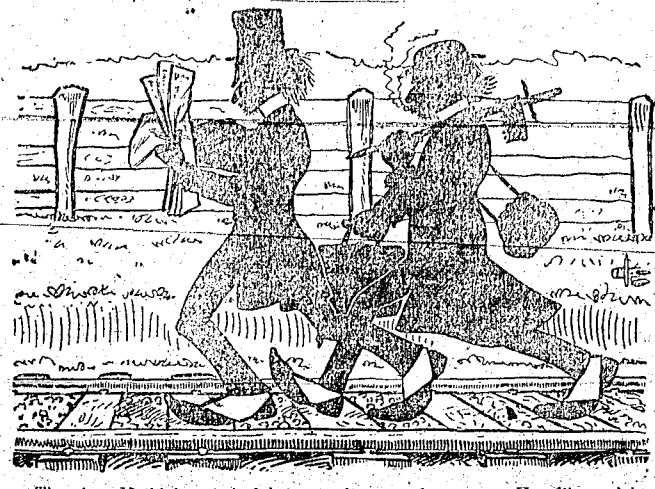
She wept.
But the editor grinned.
Perhaps it was all right, all round.
Who knows?

One reason women enjoy company is that when there is company at dinner the husbands don't grumble if the meal doesn't suit them.

Writers of love stories speak of the heroine "drawing up her lip in a jack-knife."

A Washington man who put in ten years of soldiering in the regular army of the United States was recently appointed a captain and assistant adjutant-general in the volunteer service, and he is now attached to the staff of Gen. Miles. He is a man of ability and great independence.

POOR PLACE FOR THESPIANS.



Thespian—Methinks we had better omit our performance at Hayville to-night. This paper says eggs are selling there at 5 cents a dozen and tomatoes are rotting on the vines.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TOLD OVER A WAR TROPHY.

Public Interest Shown in Spanish Gun at Lincoln Park, Chicago.

The Spanish trophy gun, the Maria Teresa, in Lincoln Park, Chicago, continues to be an attraction to citizens and strangers. The gun itself is merely an ordinary modern engine of war, such as are employed in warship armament, but the association of the Maria Teresa with the naval battle of Santiago in July, 1898, and its mute story of the prowess and skill of the American navy gives the gun a sort of prestige which it otherwise would not have. And not only that, but it tells for itself and for Spain that Spanish ordinance is far from being medieval in pattern, strength or projectile-throwing power. In fact, this particular gun and its mounting and equipment is far more favorably with the latest improvements in heavy artillery of the nation.

But it is not so much the gun itself as the crowds that gather about it that interests the observer of men and things, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is the variety of facial expressions which the monster cannon causes that makes the study. It seems to be the man's nature to enjoy whatever stirs his martial spirit, and Maria Teresa exerts a powerful influence in that direction and also in refreshing the memory of events of war that transpired long ago.

It is quite common to see two or three gray-haired men get into a conversation about the big gun, when one will recite an incident of the civil war in which heavy ordinance played a conspicuous part. Then another relates incidents of his soldier days, and

tant-general in the volunteer service, and he is now attached to the staff of Gen. Miles. He is a man of ability and great independence.

A few days before he donned his uniform he went over to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on official business. A War Department clerk went along with him. When the two men arrived at Fort McHenry, the new captain pointed to a long shell road that runs through the host.

"Do you see that road?" asked the captain. "Yes."

"Well, I made that whole road myself. It was as tough a job as I ever performed, and as bitter a period, but it did me a heap of good. I was serving with an artillery regiment, part of which was stationed here, and one night when I was on guard the officer of the day crept up on me in a sneaky way and found me sitting down on a pile of gunny sacks, neglecting my post. I got a general court-martial for neglect of duty of post, and was sentenced to six months in the guardhouse. My sentence tickled the old provost sergeant mightily, for he was in need of a steady prisoner to build that road. I built it, and crunched many a million oyster shells building it. I never find myself feeling chummy and high-and-mighty, and all that sort of thing, that I don't shut my eyes and think of this shell road over in Fort McHenry."—Washington Star.

Great Canals.
Probably the largest canal in the world—a distinction of some note in these days of wonderful engineering



SPANISH GUN IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

feats—is the Chenab Irrigation Canal in the Northwest provinces of India. Its breadth is 200 feet, with a main channel some 450 miles long, while the principal branches have an aggregate length of 2,000 miles, and the village branches will extend, when completed, some 4,000 miles additional. But, apart from irrigation, the longest canal in the world is that which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg, and is 4,472 miles in length. The Bengal Canal, connecting with the River Ganges, is 900 miles long, and in all India there are 14,000 miles of canals, irrigating 8,000,000 of acres.

When in the country the Princess of Wales delights in making little expeditions incognito. An amusing and true story has just leaked out about one of these impromptu excursions to Sandringham. Her royal highness, with the two princesses, had driven a long distance from home in her favorite pony cart, and as lunch drew near they were glad to put up at a picturesque village inn. The landlady had her suspicions as to who her guests were, and after lunch had been served brought the visitors' book. Whereupon the princess, not to be outdone, made the following entry: "Mrs. Wales and two daughters."

A Curious Bird.
The kiwi birds from New Zealand, and is a rare bird. It is perfectly wingless, and not a sign of hair or feathers protects the eyes. This gives the kiwi a comical look. It is almost wholly nocturnal in its habits. Like the owl of the north the setting of the sun means the beginning of life to them. Then they hop about like rabbits. They are really the clowns of the fowl world.

Moving Stairways.
Two types of moving stairways for the Manhattan Elevated stations in New York City are to be put on trial shortly. One is a ramp consisting of an endless rubber band running over drums. In the other type regular steps will take the place of the nearly smooth incline, so that a passenger always stands on a level surface.

Not a Curve for 211 Miles.
The longest stretch of railway without a curve is 211 miles, from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes, on the new Argentine Pacific Railway.

If a woman wants to work the treadmill on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress, and wear a hoop. Nothing spoils the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Midnight Shooting. Alfred J. Lexington—Death Due to Bank Failure—Drowned at Allegan—Lad Commits Murder at Manistique.

When James McCoy returned to his laundry in Lexington at 12 o'clock the other night he was startled by an order thrown at his hands. He recognized Eugene Johnson of Chicago, who held a revolver in each hand. McCoy started on a run and Johnson commenced to pump lead at him. He fired three shots, one going through McCoy's trousers leg. McCoy escaped without injury, and Johnson evidently made his way past Port Huron, as he was captured there. The trouble between the two men is of several years' standing.

Steamer Backs Into Them.
An accident occurred at Allegan which resulted in the death of one man and the narrow escape of another. Albert Sharrow and his son-in-law, Alex. Pierce, who are well known to all Flats resorters through their delivering groceries and provisions, were returning home and tied up to the steamer Idlewild. Just as the steamer was coming into Allegan a small tug named the—In order to avoid running down this boat the steamer backed. The other boat was upset and Mr. Sharrow was drowned.

Enraged People Making Threats.
Mrs. Nels Anderson, who is 70 years of age, lost \$308 in the Postwater bank failure, and the loss unbalanced her mind. Several days ago she left her daughter's home. An alarm was raised and searching parties at once started out led by Sheriff McVean and an Indian guide. A week later her body was found in the woods near the Postwater bank. She had greatly increased the people and many threats are heard against Nelson, the proprietor of the defunct bank.

Scorching Causes a Serious Runaway.
A most peculiar accident happened at Holland. A bicyclist spiraling around a business street corner ran directly into a horse, striking the animal so violently in the chest as to knock out its breath. The horse reared and plunged in an endeavor to catch its breath, and Mrs. Peter Matison, who was driving, tried to jump from the seat. She was kicked about on the step and she was dragged about a hundred yards and seriously injured about the head and her nose was broken.

Kills Himself in New York.
Word has been received in Grand Rapids of the suicide in New York of Louis Weiss, a well-known farmer of the former city. He was in business for several years under the firm name of the Alaska Fur Co., but early this summer had troubles with his partner. At the same time he was afflicted with mental troubles. On July 14 he disappeared and was believed to have gone to Chicago. It now is learned that he went to New York.

Killed by an Insane Woman.
Lulu Turbenning, an insane woman confined in the Wayne County asylum, garroted another female inmate named Rebecca Tiernan, causing her death. She tore a portion of her dress into strips and then looped it around her victim's neck, choking her to death. The killing was discovered by a nurse making her rounds, and the slayer was still pulling the cord when discovered.

Fatal Quarrel of Lads.
Oscar Sweeney and Edward Kimball, each about 18 years, got into an altercation at the Manistique opera house during the progress of an entertainment. Before spectators could interfere Kimball whipped out a jackknife and stabbed Sweeney twice in the abdomen. The wounded lad was taken to the hospital, where he died.

Within Our Borders.
Old-fashioned fever and ague is said to be prevalent in Benton Harbor.

Menominee County now has two creameries in operation, the new one at Ingalls having started up Sept. 1.

Birders of Michigan has been appointed to a \$800 clerkship in the office of the United States treasury.

By a vote of 12 to 1 the Ann Arbor Common Council decided to equip the city with about eight hundred fire engines. The city is now in a bad way, and the engines will be needed, one for each ward.

The W. C. T. unions of the upper peninsula will hold their annual convention on Sept. 26, 27 and 28, at Escanaba.

The Pere Marquette Railroad, depot at Muskegon Heights was broken into and the burglars got \$3.00 from the till.

The entire oat crop in Alcona County is practically a failure, owing to the heavy rains which fell after the grain was out.

The grocery store of M. R. Manford, Co. was broken into at Newberry, the safe blown open and \$150 in cash and checks taken.

The opening of school at Vicksburg has been postponed till Sept. 17, on account of the building of a primary addition to the school house.

There is almost an epidemic of diphtheria in Fraser township. Within seven days there were ten deaths, all being children excepting one.

Luke Aseltine, an aged blind man of Vevay township, fell from a lumber wagon in front of Longyear Bros. drug store in Mason and was seriously injured.

While swimming in the power canal in Grand Rapids, Edward and Stanley Ozwinski, aged 8 and 10 years, were drawn under by a current and Edward was drowned. Roy LeMoine, a son of the fire marshal, saw the other in time to rescue him.

A Caro boy returned to his home in that village recently after taking a trip around the world. When he started two years ago he had just \$2.10 in his possession.

The postoffice at Klink is to be discontinued, as is also star route number 37, 240 at Peterville. The latter office is to be supplied by rural carriers; mail to Eaton Rapids.

It is estimated that at least 20,000 peach trees have been or will be, before the end of the season, cut down in Oceana County on account of being afflicted with the "yellows."

One of the largest sawmills in the world is to be erected soon by the Ward estate in Oshtemo County. It will have a capacity of 250,000 to 350,000 feet every ten hours.

The outlook for buying cedar in northern Michigan is very discouraging so far this season. Prices are very low, and unless they advance very little cedar will be cut the coming winter.

The village council at Wayne has finally decided to buy a fire engine.

Elk Rapids residents are talking of having their village incorporated.

Investigation developed that a bogus marriage bureau is operating at St. Joseph.

There is strong talk of building the village of Cassopolis for a system of water works.

W. H. H. Valentine of Ross, N. Y., has started up his large fruit evaporator at Inlay City.

The Indians in Mikado township have built a new church. One of the tribe is the preacher.

Ludon E. Scott has been appointed postmaster at Muskegon, vice A. P. Hopkins, removed.

Kyllman Roberts of Cass County got remuneration of \$45 per acre from the townships he raised this year.

A deaf and dumb school has been started at Menominee, as a branch of the local public school system.

The new planing mill at Inlay City has started up, and will give employment to quite a number of men.

Diphtheria has broken out at Flynn Center, and several deaths are reported. A strict quarantine has been imposed.

Mrs. Caroline Paré of Lansing, while sitting at the bedside of her sick husband, was stricken with paralysis and died.

The postoffice at West Holt is to be discontinued, and so is star route number 37,746, the mail to be delivered at Holt.

Rubbish is being dumped into the river at Lansing at such a rate that there won't be any room for water in it after awhile.

Little Blanche Grover, a pretty girl of 15 years, attempted suicide in Grand Rapids because she did not want to go to school.

The postoffice at South Lake Linden was broken into and \$800 in stamps and all of the money order blanks on hand taken.

Dryden is shipping so much produce these days that an extra freight train is sent there each day to take care of the supply.

A Deckerville young man put into his digestive apparatus seven dishes of ice cream at one sitting and is still able to be around.

Joseph Lenz, a pioneer resident of South Coloma, aged 81 years, was thrown to the ground and seriously hurt by the sudden movement of a horse which he was leading.

The barn on the farm of Mrs. George W. Mills, Deford, one mile north and one mile west of Highland Station, was partially destroyed by fire. William Hutchins lost his year's crop of hay and straw.

John J. Murray, late of Dickinson's Landing, Ont., died from anthrax marasmus, a rare disease in this country. The disease was contracted at the Cheboygan tannery while handling hides imported from Cuba. He wore gloves, but must have conveyed the virus to his face.

Mrs. Rennie Greenough of Vicksburg attempted to commit suicide at the home of her father, H. J. Graham, in Owosso. She was married only a few months ago and the couple went to live with Greenough's parents. His family, it is said, disliked the girl and trouble followed.

Wm. F. Kelley was killed near Milan. He and a friend were racing horses on their way to town. He lost control of his horse and could not turn a corner. The wheels of his cart caught in the crosswalk in front of C. H. Wilson's house and he was thrown out and the horse killed, crushing his skull.

The Milwaukee Railway Company's shops now located at Green Bay, Wis., are to be moved to Channing. The shops at Green Bay have been closed and one building at Channing, accommodating five engines, is being used. Another house to accommodate ten engines is to be built immediately and a day and night shift of twenty men employed.

A rear-end collision occurred just south of the depot in Menominee. A neighborhood freight in charge of Conductor Briggs was at the station taking water. This train was closely followed by another freight train in charge of Conductor Social, the engineer of which did not see the tail lights until within 200 feet of the standing train. The rear car was demolished and the engine derailed.

August C. Hermann was caught under a falling wall while excavating for the new Schaefer block in Ann Arbor, and dangerously injured. The engine was crushed in and one leg broken. He was under the fallen wall for a considerable time before he could be dug out.

While Thomas Leak of Lake Odessa was in Chicago for the G. A. R. reunion his pocket sprung a leak, either with or without human assistance, and he found himself shy his pocketbook, containing \$20 in cash and checks for nearly \$500.

When he returned home he was surprised to find that the checks had already preceded him by mail, but the finder of the thief, whichever it may have been, had kept the cash for his trouble.

Judge Clement Smith of Charlotte, who occupied the bench in the Jackson Circuit Court during the trial of the case of the Jackson City Bank vs. the Village of Meosota, filed his decision in the case of the village of Meosota. The case is one in which the validity of certain bonds issued by the village of Meosota was brought into question. The village issued bonds for public improvements.

Two of the bonds, of \$1,000 each, were sold to the John Hutchinson Manufacturing Co. of Jackson, and by that corporation to the Jackson City Bank. The village paid the interest and paid one of the bonds when due, but when the next due date was refused to pay on the ground that it was not legally issued. Suit was brought, as stated, and the court gives the bank a judgment for \$1,403.32, the amount of the bond interest and costs.

Rev. George Forsey, rector of St. Paul's Church in Muskegon, attended a performance of the "Christian." His presence in the opera house attracted much attention.

Last fall an item was sent out from Dodge about a farmer of that county who had treated his wheat to stacked time and secured an unusually good crop. A Kalamazoo County man tried it this season, and as a result has the biggest yield in the county. The line should be sown broadcast as soon as the wheat comes up, and the operator reaped at least twice before snow lies.

FLASHES OF FUN.

FLASHES OF FUN.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I'm accumulating too many books." "Is that so? Well, quit writing your name in them, and you'll lose them fast enough."—Indianapolis Journal.

"They say Miss Singleton is a transmigrationist." "Yes! She thinks she must once have been the wicked flea when he man passed through."—Life.

Fair Painter—I hope you don't mind my sketching in your field? Farmer—Lord, no, missie! You keep the birds off the peas better'n an ordinary scarecrow.—Tit-Bits.

"Grafter must have turned over a new leaf." He tells me he's working night and day. "Yes, that's the firm he's with now." "What?" "Knight & Day."—Philadelphia Press.

Hoax—I understand the doctor said yesterday that there was very little hope in your rich uncle's case. Joak—It's even worse to-day. He's very much better.—Philadelphia Record.

Shocking—"They say the young man Melissa Perkins is going to marry is a regular paragon." "Land sakes! Do tell! I thought he was a clerk in a grocery."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"What do you suppose makes your baby sister cry so?" asked a visitor of small Johnny. "I guess it must be 'cause she is haterin' her teeth." replied the youthful observer.—Chicago News.

School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I kin, please. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is the stummock.—Tit-Bits.

Doctor—What you need is change and rest. Patient—I can't afford it. My income's pretty well requisitioned already. My children get all the change, and my wife gets the rest.—Philadelphia Press.

George (on the warpath)—Say, Eddy, did Harry hit you? Eddy—No. George—Did Jimmy hit you? Eddy—None. George—Well, if nobody hasn't hit you I will. I've got to lick some one.—Chicago News.

All that He Asked: Miss Lulu Flannigan—I will give you my answer in a month. Pat. He—that's right, me darlint; tek plenty a time to think it over. But tell me what you want now—will it be yes or no?—Judge.

Old Lady (pointing to elevated railway)—Where do those cars go to? City Man (hurried)—Almost anywhere you want, ma'am. Old Lady—Land sakes! I thought they had to stay on the rails.—New York Weekly.

Fuddy—They have a deal to say about the "brotherhood of man," and yet wars and rumors of wars continue. Duddy—That's all right. There always has been more or less fighting in families.—Boston Transcript.

Tess—So she's to marry the son of the wealthy Mr. Miltons. How on earth did she manage to land him. I wonder? Tess—She's musical, you know, and so it's no trouble at all for her to catch an heir.—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Necessity: Wife—John, you don't mean to tell me that you shot this poor little bird with that great big gun? Husband—Yes, dear, I'm sorry to say I had to. I couldn't get near enough to put salt on its tail.—Philadelphia Press.

Proud Parent—If you call in the evening you probably will hear my daughter singing. Artless Friend—Oh, I shouldn't mind that. You ought to hear the fellow down our way practicing on the cornet. It is simply awful.—Boston Transcript.

"My boy," said the first proud papa, "has a bad habit of interrupting me when I'm talking. Your boy isn't old enough for that yet." "No," replied the other, "my boy contents himself with interrupting me when I'm sleeping."—Philadelphia Press.

"We got up another crowd and ran away from those people we camped out with last year." "Did they discover it?" "Hill! When we arrived at the ground we found they had made up another crowd and had run away from us."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rattos of Travel: "Mike," said Flooding Pete, "do you believe in six sixteen to one?" "Sometimes I do," answered Meandering Mike, "an sometimes I don't. It depends on whether it's sixteen meals to one mile or sixteen miles to one meal."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Moveabout—Yes, I like that house you sent me to see. It will be much cooler for the summer, but the dining-room is only half as large as this one. Mr. Moveabout—So much the better. It will only be possible for half as many flies to get into it.—Philadelphia Press.

"After all your talk about sensational journalism!" exclaimed the fly on the edge of the sugar bowl, "I'm surprised at you!" "What about?" gasped the fly, vainly endeavoring to extricate himself from the sticky trap. "Well, I notice that paper you're stuck on now is decidedly yellow."—Philadelphia Press.

At a Garden Party: Miss Vera Classie—How many languages do you speak? Mr. Orr D. Nary—Six—English, baby talk, bill-of-fare French, society gabble, baseball dialect, and boarding-house-table talk.—New York Herald.

The Difference: "When Mrs. Parvency was poor they used to say she was a great talker, but since she became rich it is different." "Indeed! What do they say now?" "They say she is a brilliant conversationalist."—Town Topics.

Hard Lines.
A native of the Emerald Isle was traveling by rail for the first time in his life.

The train stopped at a station, and the guard, opening the door of the carriage in which Pat was seated, called out:

"All change here!"
"All change here!" cried Pat agast.

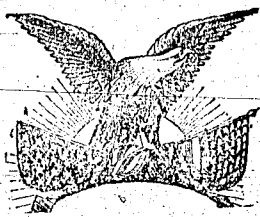
"Sure, then, mister, Olve anny wha philling and two dirty coppers in the wolde, wolde worruld, an' ye wudn't be so mane as to be afther takkin' thim from me, woud ye, sorr?"—London Spare Moments.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

For President: WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice-President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.
For Congressman, 10th Dist. R. O. CRUMP, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor: AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.
For Lieut. Governor: O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State: FRED WARMER, of Oakland.
For Treasurer: DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.
For Auditor General: PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.
For Com. of Land Office: E. A. WILDEY, of VanBuren.
For Attorney General: HORACE M. OWEN, of Chippewa.
For Sup. Public Instruction: DELOS FALL, of Calhoun.
For Member St. Board of Education: J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.
For Senator, 28th Dist. A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention at the Court House in Grayling, Saturday, October 6th, 1900, at 2 o'clock, to place in nomination a county ticket and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.
The townships are entitled to the following number of delegates: Grayling, 18; Frederic, 3; Maple Forest, 4; South Branch, 4; Beaver Creek, 5.
By order of Co. Committee. R. D. GONNINE, Chairm. T. A. CARMY, Sec'y.

"When labor is employed at fair wages hours are made happy."

"California's trade with the Philippines now amounts to \$2,000,000 a month. California didn't send a single delegate to the Indianapolis gathering of malcontents."

"The greenbacks no longer seek the Treasury to drain it of gold. The people want the greenbacks and prefer them to gold. The endless chain has been broken, and endless confidence in the government has set in."

"We are now a united country, and we are united for the right, we are united for liberty, we are united for civilization, and we are united for harmony. And being thus united we are invincible."

"The best sentiment, the holiest sentiment comes from the American homes—the plain homes where virtue resides; and a home life, lies at the very foundation of this popular government of ours."

"We are not there to establish an imperial government, but we are there to establish a government of liberty under law, protection to life and property, and opportunity to all who dwell there."

"In thirty years, in which the population has increased one hundred per cent, the production of cotton has increased three hundred per cent, and they don't feel so badly over this in the Southern states either."

"There is one proposition that the free traders cannot answer and do not understand; it is the enormous and unprecedented increase of our export business. All of them said that kind of thing was impossible under a protective tariff."

"The flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over which it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?"

"One thing that can be said of this Nation, for which we should give all thanks and praise, is that it never raised its arm against humanity, never struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind."

"Every man's vote in the United States is the equal of every other's on that supreme day when we choose rulers and Congresses and governors and legislatures."

"We are just as strong for country as we ever were, and we are just as sensitive of national honor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unsullied the American name as those who created us a Nation."

"Senator Callum, who knows the politics of Illinois as well as any man in that State, says, the Republican majority will be in the neighborhood of 75,000, probably higher. The little wind that has been raised over the so-called issue of imperialism has not attracted much attention in Illinois. The tariff, finance and prosperity are the main issues, and the people are fully awake to the situation. The Democrats haven't scared any one with their boogies, and the people are contented and happy, and they are going to have things remain as they are."

"The whole situation can be expressed in a sentence. The country is enjoying a most wonderful period of prosperity. The country at large, the individual corporations and the people themselves have been successful to a degree under the present administration, and the Republican party deserves universal support, and what is more to the point, I believe will have it. The country is greater than any man or any party, and with wise men at the helm, as there have been during the last four years, to direct this country of ours, conditions will continue to improve and we shall reap the benefit. C. F. Hutchison, of the Commercial Exchange Bank of Chicago.

Representative Loudenslager, of N. J., Vice Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, recently sent letters to men upon whom he knew he could rely, in nearly all of the Congressional districts, outside of the South, asking an uncolored and unbiased answer to two questions—whether there was any defection of the German vote and whether imperialism was accepted as the paramount issue, and if so, it was injurious to the Republicans. He received over a bushel of answers and they were highly satisfactory. The answers may be stated in substance as saying that the German vote is not disaffected and that the Republicans welcome the issue of imperialism because they are certain they can win on it alone, even if they were no others."

One year ago the Democrats could not talk enough about the "trusts." It was a theory fondly held that the "trusts" were held in trust for the Democrat party as a "paramount" issue in 1896. Why is it that there is so little talking about the trusts by the Democrats now? Were it not that the writer of the anti-trust plank of the Democrat platform, Van Wyck, has kept the trust issue fresh on ice, that Richardson, of Tennessee, who presided over the Kansas City gathering, through his private book trust, has made the trust issue an open book; that Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has found a trustworthy use of a trust in cotton as a means of extracting "velvet," that Bayan himself is seeking to get elected by means of a political fusion trust, the trust issue in politics would, during this campaign, be a rather rusty issue. —Cheboygan Tribune.

"If you do not believe in expansion you are not familiar with the history of this glorious country. The original thirteen colonies ceded by the Treaty of Peace in 1783 by Great Britain, extended from Maine to Florida and east of the Mississippi river.

The province of Louisiana was the first case of expansion, being purchased under the direction of President Jefferson from France in 1803. We next expanded by obtaining Florida from the kingdom of Spain in 1819. This also gave us the southern end of two other States bordering the Gulf.

Texas was the next, in 1845, which led to the war with Mexico, which caused the country to expand over California, New Mexico and Arizona in 1848.

To keep that part of our expansion complete that tract of territory in the northern part of Mexico was obtained by purchase in 1853.

Then Secretary Seward expanded over Alaska by purchasing it from Russia in 1867.

The last expansion has been over the Islands of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Tortull and the Philippines in 1898.

The prosperity of the United States is unparalleled in the history of the world. In the year 1800 it was a poor straggling country, while one century later it is the richest country ever known in the history of the world, with possibilities exceeding the imagination of man."

The Love of Two Girls.

There is a thrilling story of danger and of lost love in the October number of the DELINATOR. It is dated back in the romantic Acadian days by the master of Canadian fiction, Chas. G. D. Roberts. A wounded ensign beloved by two girls is saved by both, solely because of the self renunciation of one, who goes back to die in order to delay his pursuers. It is a skillful piece of heart anguish done into words. The same number has a picturesque Chinese article as well as many other articles or sketches of present day styles which are shown in its pages. It is published by the Butterick Publishing Co., No. 11 West 13th St., N. Y. City, at \$1 a year.

A Shocking Calamity
"lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Willford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucken's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for burns, boils, and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by L. Fournier.

"The country at large is just waking up to the fact that the Bryanites plan to capture the House of Representatives as well as the presidency. They have been telling Carl Schurz and others like him that Bryan could do no harm as President, as long as the House was against him, plainly intimating that no effort would be made to secure a majority in that body, but it has been discovered that the Bryan congressional committee is particularly active and proposes to have the House if it can be had at any price. The free silver magnates want a show for their money."

Working Night and Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

U. S. Fish Commissioner Bowers, who has just returned to Washington City from a visit to his home in West Virginia, thinks "Mr. Bryan's recent visit to the State was more beneficial to the Republicans than to the Democrats, and predicts that the State will give McKinley and Roosevelt a majority of not less than 14,000."

Stood Death Off.
E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Hendricks, Texas, once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to use Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates kidneys, liver and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints, gives perfect health. Only 50 cents, at L. Fournier's drug store.

"Don't be deceived by cheap clapnet. The fact is none of the political parties has a monopoly of trust magnates or millionaires. There are at least as many millionaire Democrats as millionaire Republicans, and just as many Democrats as Republicans who are owners and managers of trusts. The issue between the parties on this subject relates solely to legislation, and everybody knows the Republicans alone have ever proposed any legislation whatever for control of the trusts."

A Night of Terror.
"A awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctor said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and the latest bullet in the world. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 200 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not give. It is the latest in the world. For more information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



What is Celery King?
It is a scientific combination of rare roots, herbs, barks and seeds from Nature's laboratory. It cures constipation, nervous disorders, headache, indigestion and liver and kidney diseases. It is a most wonderful medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember it cures constipation. Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists.

SENT FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN!

DR. ANDREW B. SPINNEY,
Formerly of Detroit, and proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium. The old reliable specialist, crowned with laurels for his skill in curing all forms of Chronic Diseases, such as: Catarrh of the Bladder, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Syphilis, and all forms of Venereal Diseases. He has cured thousands of cases of these diseases, and will cure you if you will send him a postal card, and he will send you the most careful attention. Particular attention is given to the treatment of the following long-standing diseases, viz: Nasal Catarrh, Polypus, Rhinitis, and all forms of Catarrh of the Throat, Larynx, and Trachea. He has cured thousands of cases of these diseases, and will cure you if you will send him a postal card, and he will send you the most careful attention. Particular attention is given to the treatment of the following long-standing diseases, viz: Nasal Catarrh, Polypus, Rhinitis, and all forms of Catarrh of the Throat, Larynx, and Trachea. 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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Blumenthal & Baumgart's new Ad.

For delicious Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc., call at McClain's.

The big mill started up Monday morning and makes acceptable music.

School Stationery at McClain's.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

For SALE, CHEAP—A good second hand coal stove. W. F. Benkleman.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Fresh Bread, at McClain's.

Miss Marcia Kendrick began a term of school in the Love district, town 25-4, Monday.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Miss May Blanshaw began teaching another term of school, in the Wilcox district, last Monday.

Miss Nellie Hoyt, of Gaylord, began teaching at Stephen's bridge, last Monday.

Fresh Oysters, at McClain's.

Mrs. Goupil will raffle a quilt Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at J. Crockett's store.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Blumenthal & Baumgart's store will be closed Monday, Sept 25th, on account of holiday.

Buy your Bread of the home baker. Always fresh; six loaves for 25 cents, at McClain's.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

E. Hartwick returned to Mason last Saturday, after a short visit with friends in Grayling.

Advertised Letters—Earl Rix, H. Forbes, Frank Curtis, A. G. Hamper Will be taught.

Phillip Coventry goes to Mt. Clemens, this week, to enter the employ of the R. R. Co. at that place.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Peter Olson resumes his place behind the counter in Bates & Co's store.

Mr. E. W. Jensen and daughter returned from a visit with her parents at Otter Lake, Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bauman returned from an enjoyable visit to Muskegon, Tuesday.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

There seems to be a dearth of school teachers in this county. We have seen five directors this week, looking for one.

Mr. E. A. Keeler returned the beginning of the week from a seven weeks trip to Chicago, Denver, etc., greatly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Butler leave for Lapeer county on Saturday morning, for a month's visit with friends in that section.

Cakes and Pies, at McClain's.

Circuit Court convened Tuesday, and drew an unusual crowd of litigants and attorneys. A report will be made next week.

Mrs. Napoleon Carrow returned from a visit to Bay City, Monday. She went down to exhibit the twins to the friends, and had them christened while there.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Peniculator Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Arlie Eickhoff, of Flint, who have been visiting with their parents for the last two months, left for their home on the early train Tuesday.

J. K. Bates, of Maple Forest, left samples of corn and broom corn at the post office which was planted May 20th, and if it does not mature on account of frost, will make splendid fodder.

The W. R. C. will place in the window of the millinery store, on Saturday, Sept. 22d, for sale, baked pork and beans, biscuit, corn bread, apple snow, pumpkin pies, cake and fried cakes. Any amount called for will be sold.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth was at Gaylord, Sunday, Sept. 17th, and sang in a quartette at the funeral of Miss Mabel A. Smith, who died at Grace hospital, in Detroit. Mrs. Smith was a student at the M. A. C., an accomplished lady, and general favorite.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Showwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Showwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

E. H. Sorensen

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

MARRIED—Sept. 19th, Whitney S. Beebe and Arilla St. John. Justice Woodburn officiating.

MARRIED—Hugo Schreiber, and Lillian A. Funck, both of this county. Justice Woodburn officiating.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 22d, at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Keeler have returned from their western trip, and as was hoped, he has improved health and weight.

Chas. Patullo, who went from the Grayling House to New York City some time ago, is back in his old place and welcomed. They all come back.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The judgment in the case of Swan Peterson vs. the People's Building and Loan Association, which attracted considerable attention here, and was appealed to the Supreme Court, has been affirmed.

Just received, a complete line of School Stationery—Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc.—Complete Assortment, lowest prices. Give me a call. A. McClain.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Henry Funck was in town, last Friday, with a load of the finest apples that have been in the market this year. He will have over a hundred bushels.

M. S. Hartwick is in town again with his genial smile, after an absence of over three months. The town seems lonesome without him, as he was the first man here, and has always been a prominent factor.

Miss Kathryn Bates has severed her connection with the postoffice, and after a short time visiting will return to her deaconess work in Grand Rapids. Miss Maude Robinson returns to her place behind the boxes.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scalds and piles, quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing Medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

J. Carnes, of Frederic took twenty bushels, by measure, of white Clawson wheat to Kalkaska, last week, which weighed 21 bushels, and gave him four barrels of flour. It was pronounced the best wheat at the mill this year.

It is false economy to exist without taking your home paper; you don't know what is going on, or where the bargains are to be found, and the facts are you lose many times its cost. If you have any thing to sell advertise and let the people know it.

To Cure a Cold in one Day. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

The W. R. C. gave an informal reception at their rooms, last Thursday evening, to Col. C. V. R. Pond, who is an active worker in their ranks. About fifty of our citizens were present, and we doubt if there was ever a more enjoyable evening in our village. The Col. and Mrs. Pond went to Otsego Lake, Friday, for a few days quiet and fishing.

We notice that in the closing hours of the M. E. conference at Pontiac, the brethren took another pull at the army canteen. Rev. O. W. Willett will return to Grayling, welcomed by the friends he has made on account of his earnest work. His return is a surprise to many, as he had expected to go elsewhere, and the family had their belongings about ready to move.

Last Saturday afternoon the band, resplendent in their nobby uniforms and discoursing excellent music, as usual, led a handful of the leading democrats of this place to the village of Frederic, to open the campaign there. H. B. Hudson, of Mancelona, was advertised as the orator of the occasion, an ex-republican, ex-green-backer, and now a candidate on the democratic state ticket. The weather was bad, the attendance slight, and the occasion could not be called a howling success.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

W. H. NILES.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

An apology is due the people of Grayling for my not being on hand with the Imperial Art Studio as advertised, but it was impossible to secure a ticket in time. I am now here and the studio will be open Sept. 25th, and everybody is invited to call, and examine the work. Studio on the corner opposite the McKay House.

THOS. CHOTEAU.

Geo. O'Brien, a M. C. engineer, had his engine at the coal dock in West Branch, about midnight, last Thursday, and after oiling went into the cab, where he caught his foot and fell, striking his throat on the long neck of the can, which penetrated a distance of seven inches, emerging from the back of his head. He fell from the cab to the ground, and pulled the can from the wound. After dressing the wound he was brought home on the morning express, and is as comfortable as can be expected, but does not care to take any more oil that way. In fact he would prefer to run dry.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors for the township of Grayling will meet in caucus at the Court House, Friday evening, Oct. 5th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held Oct. 6th, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

By order of Township Committee. W. BLANSHAW, Chairman. T. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Announcement.

EDITOR AVANTAGE:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of JUDGE OF PROBATE, for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Last Friday evening J. C. Burton was carrying a bushel of apples to the cellar, fell and fractured his collar bone, and sprained his left wrist. His injuries, although not serious, will confine him to the house for several days.

How Bright's Disease starts. Indigestion, biliousness, blood poisoned with urea and uric acid (which should have been excreted by the kidneys), rheumatic pains in nerves and joints, causing irritation of the kidneys, then pain over the small of the back, mark sure approach of Bright's Disease. Do not delay taking Foley's Kidney Cure, for it makes the kidneys right. Take a substitute. L. Fournier.

Mrs. H. H. Woodruff came up from Roscombeh, this week, with her husband, who is engaged in court. It is her first visit here, although she has many friends, who would be glad to welcome her often.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a pure medicine, and contains in concentrated form remedies recognized by the most skillful of the medical profession as the most effective agents for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases. L. Fournier.

Wm. Wilson, claiming to hail from Chicago, was arrested, Monday, as drunk and disorderly, and Justice Woodburn said \$20.00 or 30 days. He boards with the sheriff.

Half the world is in darkness as to the cause of the ill health. If they would start to treat their kidneys with Foley's Kidney Cure, the weariness of body and mind, headache, backache and rheumatic pains would disappear. L. Fournier.

Mrs. J. K. Bates brought us from the Maple Forest farm samples of new fruit, one a mangrel melon, and the other a garden lemon. They are rich.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spero of Helmer, Ind., says: "It is the wonder of the age." L. Fournier.

Minister Wu Ting Fang will present in the October Century "A Plan for Fair Treatment" in behalf of his countrymen. This is one of half a dozen articles in the same magazine, in which the Chinese' question will be treated, directly or indirectly. Bishop Potter writes on "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders"—the first of a series of travel sketches and studies.

"I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. James Forest of Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner Salve entirely cured it." L. Fournier.

WANTED.—One hundred chickens, broilers or smaller, to feed. Will pay nine cents a pound for chicks, and will buy a few older fowls at the highest market price.

W. H. NILES.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Attention!

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Grayling and vicinity to our new stock of Shoes, consisting of all the latest styles and best makes, namely the celebrated Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., C. E. Smith Shoe and others. We have Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and also for the babies.

When you come to buy your shoes, come prepared to buy your groceries, as we sell the best at lowest prices. We are sole agents for McArthur's Patent Flour, the best on earth for bread, also the celebrated Ja-Vo-Blend Coffee, for 25 cents, and Black Cross Tea for 50 cents, that experts say can't be beat.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Tobacco and Cigars always on hand. Give me a call.

WALMAR JORGENSEN,
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

SchoolBooks!

Fornier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR—
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

Notice for Publication—
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.,
August 25th, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named Settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on October 10th, 1900, viz: Homestead application No. 9553, David L. Specker, SE 1/4 of Section 32, Tp. 27 N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Stephan, George Stephan, Leon J. Stephan and Jasper N. West, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
Register

COLTER & CO.,
GRAYLING, MICH.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of
WALL PAPER,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine G. Oods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

JOSEPH'S

—Fifth Great—

Annual Clearing Sale!

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatchable and extraordinary bargain.

It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been out with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

5 and 6c Prints for	4c	25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	15c
7 and 8c Prints for	5c	Men's All Wool Suits	4.75
6, 7 and 8c Gingham	5c	Men's Cashmere Suits	5.00
12 and 15c French Gingham	8c	Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits	5.75
10 and 12 cents Madras Cloth	8c	Men's Blue Slate Flannel Suits	8.00
36 in. Percales	8c	English Melton Suits	10.00
10c Chambré	7c	Boys Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00.	
25c and 35c Cashmeres	21c	Children's Wash Suits	35c
50c Cashmeres	35c	\$1.50 Men's Oil Grain Shoes	1.25
25c Hair Cloth	15c	\$2.00 Men's Tan Grain Shoes	1.50
Men's Working Shirts	21c	\$2.50 Men's Chocolate Shoes	2.00
60c Men's Working Shirts	39c	\$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes,	
1.00 Men's Working Pants	79c	sizes 5 to 8,	90c
2.50 and 3.00 Corduroy Pants	1.90	\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes	1.75
25c Men's Underwear	15c	\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes	2.25
20c and 25c Ladies' Underwear	10c	50c Children's Slippers,	35c
10c Children's Underwear	5c	\$1.50 Boys Shoes,	1.25
10c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	7c		

We have not space to mention all our prices, but all goods will go in like proportion. This sale is for 30 days, and for CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

==THE BIG==

One Price For All Store

The season has arrived where people have to buy heavy goods for Fall and Winter, and we have therefore inaugurated our

Fall Opening Sale

from Saturday, September the 22d, until Saturday, the 29th, with a Cash Discount of 10 per cent on all cash sales in all departments, Rubbers excepted.

It will pay you to buy your goods early.

We are ready to show you a fine line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Capes and Jackets, Fur Gilets and Collars, also a line of Men's, Ladies' and Misses' warm Shoes and Slippers, unsurpassed anywhere.

Our line of Men's, Boys, and Children Ulsters, Overcoats and Reefers is complete, and comprises many varieties, and you will have no trouble to find what you want.

Remember the 10 per cent cash discount you will get during this sale. As our prices are lower than at any other house in town, this will bring it down in reach of everyone.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE.

Grayling, Mich.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

The Working Teacher's Library

Under this general title has recently been issued a collection of five standard volumes of unusual interest and value. No other collection so happily covers the whole field of pedagogical literature or meets so fully and satisfactorily all the needs of the teacher. The Library contains: "The Theory and Practice of Teaching," "The Teacher in Life," "Practical Lessons in Science, Practical Lessons in Psychology, The Manual of Useful Information." Each volume is in itself a complete study of the subject of which it treats and taken together they form a set of five of the most helpful, useful and valuable books ever published for the use of teachers. They are endorsed and recommended by leading educators everywhere. Handily printed on heavy paper and elegantly bound in uniform style in twined cloth with gilt back and side stamps, marbled edges, boxed or sold separately. The regular price for this set is \$6.00, but for the next 60 days we are going to make a Special Offer Price of only \$3.00. This is a grand offer that every teacher should not fail to accept. Single volumes \$1.25. Send for catalogue this week, enclosing lowest prices on books, FREE. Address all orders to

THE WERNER COMPANY, Publishers and Manufacturers, ALBION, Onto.

[The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.]—Editor.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia with the Newspaper Agency of W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agent.



MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval of your order WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. SEND US YOUR ORDER, and we will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements.

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AGRICULTURAL

the ability of some one to properly care for them. All this means more work, but it means more manure, better crops and larger profits. American Cultivator.

Value of Skim Milk.
Prof. Henry, in "Food and Feeding," gives a table showing the value of skim milk when fed to swine at the rate of one to three pounds of milk with a pound of corn meal, or when from seven to nine pounds of milk was used to the pound of meal. With corn at \$10 per hundred pounds, the value of the milk was \$12, 18 and 11 cents; at \$14, 21 and 13 cents; at \$16, 24 and 15 cents; at \$18, 28 and 16 cents; at \$20, 31 and 18 cents; and at \$20 per ton for corn, or 85 cents a bushel, milk was worth 36 and 27 cents per hundred pounds. Being in each case of most value when from one to three pounds of milk was used with a pound of meal. These experiments were made by actual feed tests on swine with varying quantities of milk and grain alone, and are the most conclusive of any we have ever seen reported.

Space Taken Up by Fences.
In a ten-acre square field, if the fence or wall and the bushes and weeds allowed to grow along by the side of it are one rod wide there is nearly one-tenth part of the land occupied by what is of no use, but often a harbor for insect pests and the small wild animals that prey upon the crops, besides the injury done by the roots of the bushes drawing upon the fertility of the soil and the weed seeds, grown there that help to make the labor of the farmer harder. Let us have seen many fields much smaller than ten acres so bordered, and of course the waste of land was much larger. To all who have such hedge-rows, we say grub them out. Use the whole of the field, and if bushes and weeds are wanted give up some other field to them than that which is thought good enough for cultivation or mowing. Exchange.

Thumps in Young Pigs.
Now is the season of the year that the young pigs begin to get so nice and fat and lay around the pen with their mother in the nest until they begin to get their breath hard and finally they get their heads up and begin to thump, and if you don't watch out they begin to die, says Whinnery's Swine Advocate. This disease is usually the fault of the owner in allowing the pigs too little exercise. A sow that is a good suckler of rich milk is the one that is generally so unfortunate. The best plan that I ever have tried was to place one or two pigs at a time in a pen away from the sow and let them run around the pen trying to get out. This gives them plenty of the exercise, and if repeated often will have the desired effect. If the case is a severe one it is well at the beginning of the treatment to give a small dose of castor oil to the sow or pigs.

New Churns.
When it becomes necessary to procure a new churn for the dairy, get one with a marked capacity at least one-half larger than the quantity of cream that is expected to be churned. We never saw a churn of any pattern that did not do its work better when from one-half to two-thirds full than when more was put in it. We have some prejudice against those churns which have paddles or other arrangements inside, though the best one we ever used was built so, and we made good butter, and salted it and worked it in the churn. But that was before we ever saw an oscillating churn or swing churn, and when we saw one of those we quickly decided that they were on the right principle, easier to handle, easier to keep clean and sweet and less liable to injure the butter. American Cultivator.

Hints for Dairywomen.
The cow loveth a generous feeder. Better let that calf be a little fat than a little starved. No man can have a clean conscience and a dirty cow stable. Be sure you are feeding the good cow enough; be more sure you are not feeding a poor too much. The good cow will make milk either from her food or from her system—feed is cheaper than cow. Let the cow's bed be warm and clean and comfortable in cold nights—Jack Frost is an insatiable consumer of milk. Not the least valuable merit of good, rich silage is its palatability; to make the cow's "mouth water" is a wise part of feeding.

Tonics and Disinfectants.
The Douglas mixture, composed of a pound of copperas, two gallons of water and a gill of sulphuric acid, is one of the best disinfectants, but if preferred the acid may be omitted. A teaspoonful of the solution to each quart of drinking water is sufficient as a tonic. A few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water of chicks will be found excellent, and a tablespoonful of lime water in each quart of drinking water has often been serviceable. When the growing chicks are debilitated a teaspoonful of a mixture of chloride of iron and phosphate of soda makes an excellent invigorant, and if given in the drinking water they will not use too much. American Gardening.

Nitrate of Soda on Strawberries.
In dry seasons nitrate of soda on strawberries often gives surprising results, says Rural New-Yorker. It probably pays better to use the nitrate alone rather than a complete fertilizer. You can use 150 pounds per acre in late July or August. This will force a heavy growth before fall. It would be a mistake to use only nitrate this summer. You will then have thin, thrifty plants, but few fruit buds. We would prefer a complete fertilizer for late summer and fall.

Keep More Stock.
Not one-half of our farmers keep as much stock as they should or as they might keep if they would make a little effort. Their pastures are perhaps stocked up to or a little above the number that can be fed well at that part of summer or fall when the pasture is at its poorest; but not half up to the number which can find food when the grass starts in spring. As a result the city grass grows hard and woody, and the stock eat it only when starved to it, and then find little nutrition in it. How easy it is to provide for green crops to be fed out as pastures grow scanty, and stock up to the capabilities of the best of the season. If butter was made more cows would enable them to keep more cows or raise more young calves, but they are seldom in that up to the capacity of the cows they have. Very few in New England have any sheep, yet we believe that twice as many sheep as cows can be kept in any pasture along with the cows, and after the first season the cows will find better feed because the sheep have been there. And in poultry the capacity of a farm for poultry keeping is only limited by

BRYAN ALTERS ISSUES

CHANGES "PARAMOUNT" ONE WITH EVERY CAMPAIGN.

Country Better Off Because of His Deeds Four Years Ago—His Aid to Aguinaldo's Insurgent Ranks—Porto Rico's Trade Is Growing.

Mr. Bryan has found it so easy to say often and apparently quite thoughtlessly, that in accepting—had better say achieving—and conquering—the gold standard, we are subordinating ourselves to England.

On the contrary it is the very declaration and establishment of our equality with England that we hold with her in common use the best money in the world. We pay no tribute to her—our money is as good as hers, our credit is better and the demonstration is that we are lending England gold now. Instead of our going there to borrow it she comes to us to borrow it.

As to this ascent and advance in our position which Mr. Bryan opposed and prophesied downfall for, and all his asserted calamities and ruin, he has no facility that is not too clouded to tell him what has happened. He was taken in his representation of the issues on which he made the presentation raised four years ago. The country is immensely better off because he was defeated. He probably knows that that is the opinion of the vast majority of his fellow citizens, though he claims that he is certain of the election, thinking he has a new toy to rattle that will please the population.

He seems also, in his declaration of the silver question, and we welcome his evasions on this thing—he was not worn out, but his countrymen, friends and foes, were tired out—when they fell upon him an inertia that could not be overcome and he escaped from the silver question at the beginning of "his second battle." He dodged it and it is well to turn that which has been abandoned over to the cranks and the fanatics who had the insanity of insanity as adherents and crusaders for the impracticable. Mr. Bryan fails to see and reason over the fact that the silver standard of money is and has long been a signal of the poverty of the people who have it. A secondary place belongs to them among nations, measured by every standard that gives an account of potentiality and international responsibilities. More than all, the payment of labor in silver coins or their paper representatives means the impoverishment of the laborer. When labor is paid in gold, it is a sign that he is elevated and honorable in the broadest sense of honor, and that the wages are so considerable they can conveniently be counted in gold.

Mr. Bryan has been an anxious student of current events and through his protracted canvassing candidacy has acquired the habit of watching the turn of events. He has been keen to see every sign of the times, as in a sweltering city one watches the weather reports, and the necessity of a new thing to give him even a shadowy chance of success in the second Presidential campaign with McKinley has been a live call on his brain. His first thought no doubt was that the "trust" question was the very thing, and he has sounded the trumpet over that for years, but his music was rather sensational than convincing.

Whatever may be the strength or weakness of the Democrats in their political organizations or as individuals they have not caught the confidence of the people as reformers. They are not executive in removing abuses. They displayed, during the Cleveland administration, that they had been outgrown by the country. They were small and the country great.

They did not appreciate the relation of the figures that tell the population and the wealth and power of the American people, and followed their leaders, dwelling upon extravagance without a consciousness of the magnitude of the resources of the necessities of understanding the demands of the growth of the country. The United States has become too big, too prosperous, too glorious for the happiness of the Democracy who haven't been regenerated. They have no statesman left enough to look over the scenery of our splendor. They are not business men of the caliber to attend to our national business. The clamor that trusts are progeny of protection is overcome by European statistics. The Democracy are as much a trust organization as others, and nothing has ever been found in Republicanism as obviously improper as the Democratic silver and free trade.

There was nothing left for Mr. Bryan to do but to and create another issue. Wars are always influential in politics. In our country they have made many Presidents. Mr. Bryan found that to get something out of the Spanish-Mexican war on which he could raise an issue. The demand was supplied from his overwrought imagination, with imperialism, and on this Mr. Bryan, in his ratiocination speech, placed the success or failure of the campaign for himself and party. He located, formulated, and emphasized it, so that there could be no mistake. He played it like a gambler and played it on the war in the Philippines, risking the fortunes of his party and his own on the proposition that Aguinaldo was a pure patriot at the head of a legitimate government, and that though he had been our ally in war, he had been scorned after the victory he had helped to win. The issue of our Presidential contest has, by the irrevocable act of Mr. Bryan, become very largely the official character of Aguinaldo and the nature and administration of his personal government.

Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis pronouncement and promise of an extra session of Congress is brandishing a torch to kindle wars, and offers a premium for the daily assaults in the Philippines upon American soldiers who are, by Mr. Bryan's fatal necessities of full policy, presented as the instruments of a ruthless despotism and that we are warring in the Philippines to change the way of our republicanism and make it imperialistic. Bryan's extra session, I believe, promises, if the November election approves it, more war and anarchy after Mr. Bryan's election, and generally warfare until that time. The session

to be held by Mr. Bryan would be an "open door," not to commerce in the Orient, but to European intervention in the Philippines. It seems a surprise that Mr. Bryan should have risked his case on a state of facts in the Philippines and did not know what it was. He has read Pettigrew's Senatorial interjections of irrelevancy into the record, and has accepted the sinister compilation as a veritable history.

Mr. Bryan has broken himself by that blunder.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

PORTO RICO TRADE GROWING.

In Spite of the Wails of the Democrats the Island Is Brightening.

Commerce between the United States and Porto Rico has developed rapidly since the new act went into effect on May 1, 1900. Imports into the United States from that island have increased 50 per cent over those of one year ago and are three times as great as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory, while exports to the island have increased nearly 150 per cent over one year ago, and are nearly five times as much as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory. During the month of July, whose figures have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, the exports from the United States to the island were \$29,270, against \$206,406 in July, 1899, and \$156,296 in July, 1897. Taking the entire three months in which the new act has been in operation, May, June and July, the exports to the island were \$21,177,207, against \$873,453 in the corresponding months of 1899, \$485,270 in the corresponding months of 1897, and \$393,235 in the corresponding months of 1895.

On the import side the figures for July, 1900, were \$640,023, against \$448,207 in July, 1899, \$445,273 in 1897, and \$254,076 in July, 1895. It is apparent, therefore, from an examination of these figures that imports from Porto Rico in the three months' operation of the new law are fully 50 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding months of 1899, when the island was under the American flag, but the former tariff relations yet unaffected, while they are nearly three times as much as in the corresponding months of the closing years of Spanish control of the island.

The following shows the commerce between the United States and the island of Porto Rico in May, June and July of each year from 1890 to and including the year 1900, and enables a comparison of the trade of the first three months under the new law with the corresponding months of each year in the term covered. No comparison is made with 1898, owing to the fact that the hostilities in existence during June, July and August of that year would make the comparison an unfair one.

May. Imports from. Exports to. United States. United States.

1897 1,070,529 485,270
1898 1,010,249 478,453
1899 2,992,147 2,117,207

Our Trade outstrips England.

Another evidence that the export trade is more successful under protection than under low tariffs is found in a comparison of our export records with those of England. This comparison, dating from 1890 to the present time, during which period the protective system has been in operation almost constantly in the United States and the free trade system constantly in operation in England, gives an excellent opportunity of measuring the effect of the two systems upon foreign commerce. From 1890 to 1899, under protection, the domestic exports of the United States grew from \$316,249,423 to \$1,203,031,222, an increase of 300 per cent; while those of the United Kingdom, under continuous free trade, increased from \$601,314,036 to \$1,287,971,039, an increase of but 100 per cent. In manufactures alone the contrast is even more striking, since our exports of manufactures during that period increased from \$40,000,000 to \$339,000,000, or 750 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom only increased from \$69,000,000 to \$1,092,000,000, or 78 per cent. Thus our total exports in 1899 are four times as much, and our exports of manufactures eight times as much as in 1890, while the United Kingdom has only increased her total exports 100 per cent and her exports of manufactures 78 per cent. In 1890 manufactures formed but 12.71 per cent of our exports and in 1899 28.13 per cent, while in the case of the United Kingdom, manufactures in 1890 formed 92.75 per cent of her exports and in 1899 but 84.94 per cent.

Labor Steadily Employed.

The prosperity of Chicago at the present time is admirably reflected in the "want advertisements" columns of the newspapers of that city. Of course a relative increase in the number of advertisements for "help wanted" means that there is a tendency for positions to seek men instead of men seeking positions—in other words, that the opportunities for employment are more abundant. By looking over the following table of "want" advertisements for Sept. 2, 1900, with Sept. 6, 1896, it will be seen what an interesting change there has been in this ratio of "help wanted" to "situations wanted." All of the advertising columns of the Chicago newspapers tell the same story. The figures are as below:

Sept. 6, 1896. Sept. 2, 1900.

Tribune—		
Help wanted (male).....	133	376
Help wanted (female).....	49	459
Times-Herald—		
Help wanted (male).....	43	80
Help wanted (female).....	3	40
Record—		
Help wanted (male).....	78	141
Help wanted (female).....	44	140
Total help wanted.....	509	1,080

Just so striking is the record of "situations wanted." These show a diminution, indicating that there is far less difficulty in getting places than before.

Are Not Traitors Now.

"They are branded as traitors. They shall not come back." So said William Jennings Bryan at Richmond, Va., in 1896. And how he fawns and carresses David Bennett Hill and Arthur P. Gorham and other "traitors," who have returned to the fold. Not only that, he encourages Senator Wellington and John Reilly to their treasonable assistance in giving comfort to the Tagala, Singular, isn't it?

THE POPOORAT PARROT.



For the Farmers to Decide.

By the best figures obtainable it appears that the farmers of the country paid over \$800,000,000 in the shrinkage in the value of their live stock alone as a part of the price of the election to the Presidency of Grover Cleveland on a free-trade platform in 1892. Most of this loss they have made good since free trade received a knockout blow in 1896 and protection returned to its own again. If the farmers have more money and more prosperity now than they want and would like to get rid of some of it, the surest way in the world is to vote for Bryan and free trade this fall. It wouldn't take long under Bryan and free trade for live stock to become as little value as it was in the days of Cleveland. But if, on the other hand, the farmers of the country want to keep what they have and to add to it, they need to stand by the policy which gives the American market to the American people, and which, by bringing work and money and prosperity to the industrial workers of the country, creates a strong home demand for the products of the farm.

The South's Political Folly.

The growth of its textile industries of late years makes it necessary for the South to forget dead issues and look to the future of its business interests in its politics. The more sensible businesslike politics of the North have already saved the South from severe losses which it would sustain under Democratic free silver and free-trade policies.

But the question for thinking men in the South is, Can it afford to rely on the North indefinitely to protect it against its own political folly? Isn't it about time the South exercised some political judgment itself? How long is it going to follow blindly in whatever the Democratic party dictates, irrespective of its growing business interests?—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

How McKinley Could Lose.



Invention Stimulated.

The mind of the inventor works better during times of Republican prosperity than it does when hard times are knocking at the door, and a government report just issued from Washington shows that during the past year the cash receipts at the patent office have been \$7,355,228—a larger sum than ever before—evidenced in one year. The number of patents issued—25,540—is also the largest in the history of the office. American inventors are doing much to bring the trade of the world to our doors, and it is gratifying to see that their minds are now more active than ever.—Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.

Colorado Will Come Back.

In 1894 Colorado mined a lot of silver and only \$9,491,514 in gold and was crazy for Bryan and 16 to 1. In 1898 she mined gold to the value of \$23,195,300, and will unquestionably come back to the Republican column, where she belongs. Colorado has become a great manufacturing State and "has no use" for a party which proposes to draw the fires from her furnaces.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Demagogue and Anarchist.

Mr. Bryan says the present campaign is a contest between Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other. This is the talk of a demagogue who is an anarchist at heart. There are as many capitalists in the Democratic party as there are in the Republican, and as many Republican workingmen as Democratic.—Indianapolis Journal.

Easy to Understand.

There are some people who cannot understand why stocks went down when Bryan was nominated four years ago and go up now. That is easy. There was really some danger that he might be elected four years ago, and there is not a particle of suspicion even that he will do any such thing now.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Appreciative.

I think the platform is superb.—W. J. Bryan, in a heart to heart correspondence with Pat Egan.

And he wrote it himself.

Truly modesty is a candle to the merit of the gallant young gentleman from Nebraska.—Chicago Journal.

Wool Growers' Paramount Issue.

A farmer in Nebraska says he bought 2,000 Cleveland sheep at \$2.25 a head and sold them as McKinley sheep at \$3.25, yielding a profit of \$4,200. It isn't easy now to find an American wool grower on the paramount issue.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Significant Contrasts.

Under Cleveland and free trade we were borrowing and going deeper into debt. Under McKinley and protection we are loaning money to England, and she is going deeper into debt, while we are paying off our debt.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for Sept. 23 is from Luke 12: 35-46. Its subject is "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."—Matt. 26: 41. During the journeying through Perea, both Jesus and the disciples were in an attitude of expectancy—the disciples in uncertainty as well. The next was behind them. Christ was left for good, Jerusalem and its crisis lay ahead. All this Jesus clearly perceived and his followers dimly felt. Rumors came to them from time to time of plots and conspiracies at Jerusalem, where the ecclesiastical leaders were maturing their plans to put out of the way the trouble-maker Nazareth. It was natural that Jesus should under these circumstances give many directions to the disciples for the guidance of their future actions. There was still time and seclusion enough to do this without the intense pressure and nervous strain that the final weeks would bring upon them.

A father, ill with an incurable disease, tries to talk over the future and its problems with his children while death is still in the distance, before the stress of severe pain and acute mental anguish come upon him. He tries to prepare his boys and girls for the years to come, to cheer them with his encouragement, in such a way that long afterward they may remember his words with affection and gratitude. So our Lord began early—even before the period which we are now studying—to put all things in readiness for his departure. The warning to watch is an example of this.

Explanatory.

The girding of the loins—gathering the loose garments under the girdle in such a manner as to prepare for swift walking or labor—is of course the symbol of readiness. Then, "ye shall not be weary of waiting for our Lord," is supposed to be always in readiness for such occupations. A messenger or physician who expects to receive at any minute an imperative summons will have the harness on his horse all ready to hitch up. A business man who is awaiting a visitor to his office will stay within reach of the telephone. A fire engine company, awake or asleep, is always ready to take up the engine. These are modern instances.

The picture is that of servants whose master has been gone all day and has not returned at nightfall. It is the business of the servants to sit up for him, having the household arranged in readiness for his return when he shall come from the marriage feast, whether it be midnight or morning. They have no means of knowing the exact hour when he will come back, but they are absolutely certain that he will come back some time, hence their only safety lies in being always prepared.

The figure of the master turning the social system upside down by waiting on his servants is a bit of hyperbolic expression, the extreme pleasure of the master with those who prove faithful. Yet Jesus does reward his faithful disciples by serving them with all sorts of blessings, though not in the manner of a servant.

To illustrate the uncertainty of the time of the Lord's coming, Jesus uses the analogy of a burglar at night. The householder is not prepared for him because he does not expect any burglar, that night or any other. The comparison, of course, holds good solely as to the necessity of being always prepared for that which may occur—much more, is the inference, for that which is certain to occur, the coming of the Son of Man.

"Speaketh thus this parable unto us as men to all?" Peter is uncertain whether the directions about watching and the promised reward are intended merely for twelve, or whether they are designed for all followers of Jesus.

The Lord answers indirectly but decisively by the statement that every steward of God who is found faithful shall share in the blessing, whether apostle or not, great or small, rich or poor. Faithfulness alone is considered, and trust is committed to every disciple, and the important thing is that the trust be honestly administered at all times with our faith. Other things will take care of themselves. There is great comfort in this for faint-hearted Christians who look forward to the final reckoning at death or to the day of judgment with trepidation because conscious of their imperfections. If they be found doing their best to obey the commands of their Master and to carry out his will in the small and large concerns committed to them, they will splendidly succeed. Such faithfulness will be rewarded with larger responsibilities—as in the parable of the talents.

It is the mark of a small man to be puffed up by authority. It is the mark of a great man to be made small and unjust to subordinates by authority. This servant who, because of the Lord's delay, begins to take a petty revenge on his fellow-servants who happen to be temporarily under his orders, and to give way to dissipation, shows his utter unfitness for his office, deserves the severest punishment in addition to dismissal. And yet are there not men who profess to be Christians, or at least are in their way, who are utterly conscienceless in their business relations? Run over the list of industrial magnates, the men who have built the trusts and financed the great railroad deals, committing colossal private wrongs while escaping the penalties of public prosecution, wrecking fortunes, defrauding the poor, corrupting the officials of government, are not many of them in private life regular churchgoers, professing Christians? God is their judge, and in his sight many of them may be humble and sincere though mistaken men. But there must be others who will meet a terrible awakening when the Lord comes to them in the hour of death. They have not watched for him, they have not cared for his principles of love and equity, they have not known him as he is. Let every man examine his own heart, whether he be rich or poor in commercial rating, to discover if it is too late whether he be rich toward God.

Next Lesson—Review.

Small but Full Cemetery.

In a little graveyard in Philadelphia, which is about giving way to the march of improvement, the bodies are being disinterred for reburial, elsewhere, where, the cemetery, which was the burying ground of the Third Baptist Church, does not measure more than 50x80 feet, but fully 1,200 bodies have been interred there. Whole families were buried in tiers, and the men in charge of the work have encountered from five to seven skeletons in these ear boxes.

STATE TRIAL

Danbury Attorney General Chase has returned from Harrisville, where he argued a demurrer in a case which will test the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature of 1899, known as a law for the protection of lunatics. The number of the act is 107. It provides that parties who wish to contest the title of lands held by lunatics must bring action within six months from the passage of the act and pay all back taxes. If there was a failure to bring action within the required time, the party was precluded from bringing suit. The act was approved June 9, 1899, and the case in Alameda County, was not commenced until eight or nine months thereafter. The State filed a demurrer to the complainant's bill of complaint, and the arguments were heard the other day. The attorneys for the complainant contended that the Legislature had no right to pass the act in question, and that the act is, therefore, unconstitutional.

Father L. Ishord, Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city has created a sensation by his strict adherence to the custom prohibiting women from having their heads in the church during services. Last Sunday Father Brannan saw a couple of young women in his congregation who had removed their hats and covered their heads with the falling custom in theaters and many churches. The priest publicly denounced the custom, reproaching the young women and telling them not to appear in church again in that manner, as it was both a sin and a disgrace for a woman to appear in the house of God with uncovered head. The priest quoted the words of Paul on the subject and referred to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church concerning it.

Labor Commissioner Cox has issued his report on the condition of the real estate market in Michigan. For the present year, 110 agencies in 91 cities and villages were canvassed, the result being that 95 dealers, or 86 per cent of those canvassed, report business more active than in 1899; while 15 dealers, or 14 per cent, report it less active. The number that report values higher than last year is 67, or 62 per cent of the whole number. Forty-seven dealers, 47 per cent, report values the same as one year ago, while six dealers reported lower values. The average increase in values reported by the 95 dealers is 18 per cent, and the average decrease reported by the six dealers is 21 per cent, making a general average increase of 10 per cent.

Statistics from the grocery, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes and hardware merchants have been compiled by Labor Commissioner Cox. One hundred and five grocers in 100 cities and villages were canvassed, showing that 60 per cent were having a larger trade this year than last, while 40 per cent reported no increase of trade. Fifty-four per cent of the clothing dealers canvassed reported an increased trade, the other 46 per cent reporting no increase. In the dry goods line 61 per cent of the dealers reported increased business this year, and in the boot and shoe line 54 per cent of the dealers were happy. Only 46 per cent of the hardware dealers reported increased sales, while 54 per cent had not observed any increase.

Attorney General Owen, says that the case of the State against the Henderson-Ames Co. of Kalamazoo, to recover the money lost by the State through the utility supplies deal would be noticed for trial at the coming term of court in this county. The Auditor General has credited the money already received from the Kalamazoo company, which has been kept in a suspense fund for several months, to the several funds to which it belongs. The State military fund gets a slice of about \$11,000 and the war loan fund the remainder. The interest charged the company goes into the general fund.

In the monthly bulletin of vital statistics the report by the secretary of the State Board of Health relative to sickness statistics will show that in the month of August, 1900, compared with the average August in the ten years preceding, sickness from scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria was more prevalent, and from remittent fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, intermittent fever, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, erysipelas and consumption it was less than usual in Michigan during the August just passed.

The State tax commission has received returns from all but twenty townships in the State. It is found that the assessed valuation has been increased already \$200,000,000, besides the \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000 added by the tax commission. The indications are that the commission will expect the states which were set when the work of placing the taxable property of the State on the rolls was commenced.

John N. Bagley of Detroit has presented to the State School for the Blind in this city with four handsome pieces of marble statuary from the collection of the late John J. Bagley, ex-Governor of the State.

Short State Items.

The general passenger office of the Pease Marquette & Lake Superior Railroad has been removed from Grand Rapids to Detroit.

Charles Ainsworth, 24 1/2 years of age, was run into and seriously injured by a Michigan Central train while passing through the yards at Ann Arbor.

The Michigan Telephone Co. is about to erect lines extending along the Michigan Central north of Bay City, and also along the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad, to shore points.

The penitentiary industry in Muskegon County seems to be declining. There are but five mills in operation in Muskegon township this year, where not very long ago there were over twenty.

A guest who stopped at one of Portland's hotels the other day kicked because a tooth brush was not furnished in each room along with the water and towels. And he was serious about it, too.

There was a big fire at Hermannville. The plant of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company was destroyed and the local academy burned with destruction.

Miss Eva Brown, aged 17 years, of Waterbury made an unsuccessful attempt to end her life by taking a dose of poison. Before swallowing the drug she made a careful toilet.

The Dean School in Alameda County opened last week with two teachers, who held sessions at opposite ends of the room. The lady instructor finally with drew and left the matter into court, as she had the first class, but others of the school board engaged the male teacher.

THE DAYS GONE BY.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The apples in the orchard and the path-
way in the eye;
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle
of the quail;
As he tripped across the meadow sweet as
any nightingale;
When the bloom was on the clover, and
the blue was in the sky;
And my happy heart brimmed over in
the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet
were tripped
By the honey-suckle tangles where the
water lilies dipped
And the ripples of the river lipped the
moss along the bank;
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed
cattle came to drink;
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of
the trout's wayward cry;
And the splashing of the swimmer, in
the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the luster
of the eye;
The childish faith in fairies and Alad-
in's magic ring—
The simple, soul-reposing, glad belief in
everything;
For life was like a story, holding neither
nor nor sigh
In the golden, olden glory of the days
gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

ON A PARK BENCH.

TOM CHAPMAN sat on a bench
in Lincoln Park, a picture of de-
pendency. Only a few days be-
fore he had been discharged from the
hospital after being invalided home
from the Philippines. His brief soldier
career was over, but he could not re-
turn to his beloved profession, for his
right sleeve hung empty at his side.
Never more could he wield brush or

He had hoped to do great
things, and others had prophesied
of him, for he had no little talent,
and before he enlisted his clever sketches
had attracted wide attention. Original
and spirited as they were, he and his
brother artists had regarded them as
only the earliest of what was to come.
"Nothing will come now," he said to
himself, bitterly. "All is ended. At 30
I have practically lived my life. I shall
drag out a miserable existence on a
beggarly pension. Yet were it not for
that pension I should starve. Perhaps
it would be better not to have it,
though. I had rather die than live a
dog's life, with no work to do—nothing
to look forward to."

Tom eyed the passers-by as though in
a dream. He saw weary-looking moth-
ers carrying babies, or trundling baby
carts, with other toils, hardly more than
infants, clinging to their skirts.
Bronzed young men and sunburned
girls sped by on their bicycles; lovers
strolled along, oblivious of everything
but their own happiness; and innumera-
ble other people, in quest of fresh air
and coolness, sauntered idly past.

Presently a young woman, quite dif-
ferent from all the rest, came into
view. She was tall, distinguished look-
ing, and faultlessly dressed. She start-
ed as she caught sight of the drooping
figure on the bench and turned quickly,
coming impulsively toward him.

"Why, Tom!" she cried.
He had hoped to do great
things, and others had prophesied
of him, for he had no little talent,
and before he enlisted his clever sketches
had attracted wide attention. Original
and spirited as they were, he and his
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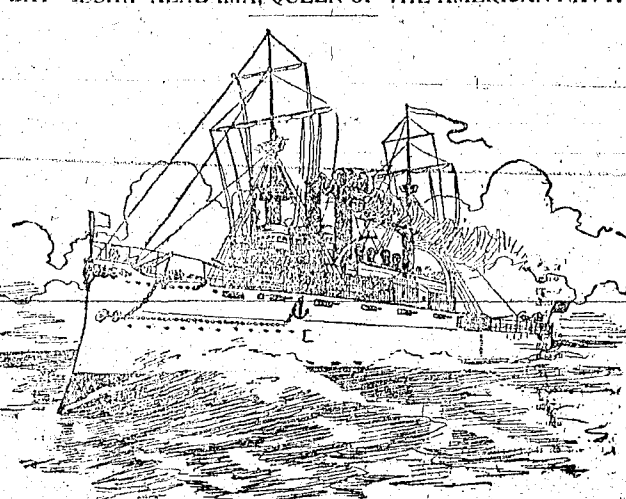
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BATTLESHIP ALABAMA, QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.



The Alabama is the fastest ship of its
class in the United States navy. Dur-
ing its trial trip off the harbor of Bos-
ton it maintained a speed of seventeen
knots an hour for four continuous
hours.

Length at water line, 308 feet; beam,
23 feet 6 inches.

Displacement, 11,525 tons; indicated
horse power, 10,000.

Armor, nickel steel 4 to 16.5 inches
thick.

Armament, four 13-inch and fourteen
6-inch guns.

Speed developed on trial, 17 knots
continuously for four hours.

Complement, 400 men.

It can't be. You are sacrificing your-
self because you pity me, Elizabeth.
Do not tempt me. I am still a man.

"Tom, you make it hard. I could not
talk to you this way, unless I loved
you," and the girl covered her face with
her hands.

"You are an angel, dear, but I cannot
take advantage of your goodness. You
—young, happy, wealthy—I, mutilated,
with only my pension, my future blighted.
I should be a coward to listen to
you."

"I am not happy. I am wretched. O,
why didn't you marry me when I was
poor? But I thought a wife would
hamper you in your art. I believed so
in your future, and would not for
worlds have held you back from suc-
cess."

The man rose from his seat, forcing
himself to be calm. "I must leave you,
Elizabeth. You tempt me past endurance."

"You are dreadfully unkind, Tom. It's
mean for you to tell me that I am
unmannerly. I can't help it. It's your
fault. What made you make me love
you so? And stately Miss Hunt burst
into tears, regardless of a hundred spec-
tators."

Utterly aghast, Tom sat down and
endeavored to comfort her. In ten
minutes time he was her abject slave,
and they had pledged their troth.

As they left the park Elizabeth de-
scended from the heights. "O, Tom!"
she cried suddenly. "What must all
those people have thought of me?"

"Darling," said her happy lover, "did
you never hear of being alone in a
crowd? Each little group was busy
with its own tragedy or comedy."—
Chicago Tribune.

CONTROLLING THE SUN'S RAYS.

Seattle Genius Has Patented a Wonder-
ful Device.

Julius Tantrope is a genius who lives
in Seattle, Wash. The people there call
him professor, because he has patented
a device which he claims will do many
startling things. A few things that the
professor claims his machine is capable
of achieving are the blowing up of war-
ships at unheard-of distances, or the
melting of them while they are feeling

in desperation for safety, the destroy-
ing of forts and powder magazines
without coming within rifle range of the
place, the burning of a city at any
distance less than nine miles and the
storage of solar heat for domestic and
mechanical uses. The professor makes
no mystery of his methods. All he
uses is a scientific application of the
old burning glass with which small
boys get fire to newspapers. The secret
of his patent lies in the arrangement
of pieces of plate glass so as to concen-
trate the sun's rays in the most effec-
tive manner. He does not use an ordi-
nary lens. His device consists of sev-
eral immense sheets of plate glass so
arranged as to catch a great number
of sun's rays and concentrate them at
a distance. The professor has found a
financial backer in J. C. Sharp, of Salt
Lake City, who is said to be enthusias-
tic over the possibilities of the inven-
tion.

The problem of storing or controlling
solar heat has been worked on by sci-
entists for years and although "Prof."
Tantrope is the subject of much skepti-
cism and ridicule he may have solved
the first step in the intricate problem.
There must be something individual
and novel about the device or the "pro-
fessor" could not have secured a patent
on it. Should it do one-half what the
"professor" claims, the methods of

CURRENT COMMENT

The arrival of President Kruger at
the end of organized resistance in the
part of the Boers. This conclusion seems
to be confirmed by the dispatch from
Captain Reichmann, the American mil-
itary attaché who accompanied the Boers
in their campaign. It does not neces-
sarily follow, however, that the invaders
are going to find their success a wholly
satisfactory one. The Boer armies have
been overpowered and dispersed, the
Transvaal republic has been obliterated
from the map, the British government
has taken over the territory of its late
enemies. But eventually the inhabitants
will have to be governed, and so far no
one in authority in England has given
an idea of the form of government that
the British cabinet intends to set up in
the two conquered states. As crown
colonies it may be possible to hold them
in subjection for an indefinite length of
time; but, aside from taxing the gold
mines on the Rand, there will not be
much to be gained by holding revenue
to pay the colossal expense, and it is
not likely that the taxpayer at home
will take very kindly to the suggestion
that he must foot the bills for running
two colonies 7,000 miles away. If the
gold mines are heavily taxed their owners
will be no better off than they were un-
der De la Rive. If the Boer inhabitants
are overtaxed they will be unable to pay
and will either emigrate or rebel at the
first opportunity, when Great Britain is
in difficulties in Europe, India or China.
These and many other questions that will
demand a settlement now that Mr.
Cromwell's ends have been gained will
make the task of governing the Trans-
vaal and the Orange Free State extremely
embarrassing to the victors.

The great value of the weather bureau
and the remarkable correctness of its
observations, all things considered, have
been demonstrated by recent events. It
was warning of a severe hurricane sev-
eral days before it manifested itself on the
Texas coast. It anticipated its course
from the vicinity of San Domingo until
it reached Cuban waters, where it made
a deflection so human skill could have
foreseen. The bureau was not caught
napping, however. It sent out its hurri-
cane signals, and the Atlantic coast, in
the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm
turned from the north of Cuba westward
the bureau turned its attention to Texas,
and nearly thirty-six hours before the dis-
aster, warned the people of Galveston of
its coming, and during that day extended
its signals all along the Texas coast.
Perhaps still greater accuracy in fore-
casting was displayed by the bureau in
the warnings given out to mariners on
the great lakes. Though nearly all lines
of communication in Texas were cut off,
the bureau kept track of the storm as it
swept through Oklahoma into Kansas,
and gave timely warning that it would
strike the heart of the state, and that
Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and
thence across Lake Michigan and the
northern end of the southern peninsula
of Michigan to Canada. In times gone
by it has been the habit to jeer at Old
Probabilities, and whenever a prediction
failed of verification to condemn the
bureau. But the bureau has shown its
worth, the expense of its maintenance.
During the last few years, however, its
operators have gained in skill, and its
record now is of a character of which
its officials have every reason to be proud
and which seems to amply justify what
ever expense it may entail by its great
saving of life and property.

In the latest government crop report
wheat, corn and cotton are all recorded
as showing a condition considerably be-
low the average of the preceding ten
years, and the effect upon the values of
these commodities in the markets of this
country has been an unprecedented one.
The condition of wheat at harvest, in-
cluding both winter and spring, is given
as 69.6. This is more than eleven points
below the average since 1880, which has
been 80.9. Nevertheless, there is still a
sufficient supply of wheat represented by
these figures to insure ample flour for the
country's daily bread, and there will be
a moderate surplus for foreigners who
may be willing to pay a reasonable price
for it. On the basis of four- and one-
half bushels of wheat to each inhabitant,
estimating the total population at 75,000,
600 persons, the requirements of the
United States would be 337,500,000 bushels.
Allowing 50,000,000 bushels for next
year's seed, the amount needed to carry
us through to another crop would be 287,
500,000 bushels. Experts calculate that
the government's figures and the known
acreage harvested will result in a crop
of about 485,000,000 bushels, so that we
shall have nearly 100,000,000 bushels of
the crop of 1900 to sell to our foreign
friends or to keep in our bins for another
year.

The order of President Mitchell, call-
ing out the miners in the anthracite coal
region of Pennsylvania recalls the last
great strike in the same district three
years ago, which was practically ended
by the tragedy at Ludlow. In that strike
twenty-one miners were killed and over
fifty wounded by deputy sheriffs. The
strike inaugurated by the United Mine
Workers will, for the time being, termi-
nate operations in the most productive
hard coal field in the world. The mine
employees in the anthracite district of
Pennsylvania number about 135,000. The
membership of the union is not known
certainly, but the leaders claim that
about 80 per cent of the miners are or-
ganized.

A few days ago one of the most de-
structive storms of the century carried
destruction along the southern coast. A
great wave of destruction swept over Gal-
veston and all the neighboring district.
A wider district was ravaged than in the
great storm on the English coast in 1703,
and property immeasurably greater in
value was destroyed. In twenty-four
hours the machinery of relief had been
organized and was effectively at work.
The government, the railroad, the great
industrial establishments, citizens rich
and poor joined in the common effort
for rescue and relief. This is civilization.

Odd and Ends.

Mrs. E. J. Miller, Sumbury, Pa., found
a pearl worth more than \$100 in an oys-
ter shell at Atlantic City.

The population of Denver, as announ-
ced by the census bureau, was 123,859,
against 100,713 in 1900.

By a recent court decision, all squat-
ters on the 40-foot streets along Nome
beach, Alaska, must vacate.

The assessed value of all property in
California is \$1,218,228,588. The value
of railroad property is \$47,711,755.

Sockolakis, the noted Indian baseball
player, was sentenced to thirty days in
jail at Holyoke, Mass., for vagrancy.

T. H. Hirschfeld, ex-president of the
Merchants' National Bank of Helena,
Mont., was acquitted of making false
reports to the Comptroller of the Cur-

One Touch of Beauty.

In the dimly light, life often be-
comes as gray and blank as the ghly
walls. There the simplest ornament,
the commonest reminder of the com-
mandment that we must not live by
bread alone, often gives more comfort
than the very poor than the food or money
which charity supplies. The author of
"A Ten Years' War" gives this picture
of one of his battles in the slums:

The stuffy rooms of some of the ten-
ements seen as if they were made for
dwarfs. Most decidedly, there is not
room to swing the proverbial cat in any
one of them.

In one, I helped the children last hol-
iday to set up a Christmas tree, so that
a glimpse of something not utterly sordid
and mean might for once enter their
lives.

Three weeks later I found the tree
standing yet in the corner. It was very
cold, and there was no fire in the room.
"We were going to burn it," said the
little woman, whose husband was in
the insane asylum, "and then I couldn't.
It looked so kind of cheery-like there
in the corner."

My tree had borne the fruit I wished.

Men and Women Centenarians.

The proportion of women among
centenarians is nearly twice that of
men. Most careful calculations show-
ed that out of 60 persons who were
100 years old and upwards, there were
43 women to 23 men. In London the
last census showed 21 centenarians, of
whom 5 were men and 16 women. A
census of French centenarians showed
that out of 2,213 persons over 100 years
of age, 147 were women and 60 men.
Of 388 English centenarians who died
between 1887 and 1896, 748 were men
and 240 were women. According to
Dr. Farr's tables, of 1,000,000 male and
female persons born, 71 males and 147
females reach 100 years of age; but the
newer tables of Dr. Ogilvie give only 41
males and 112 females. According to
some German statistics lately pub-
lished by the Health Bureau of the Im-
perial Ministry, France holds the rec-
ord in the matter of centenarians. Ger-
many and Italy occupying the second
and third places respectively.

Depreciation of Money.

In 1873 a silver dollar was worth one
dollar and six-tenths in gold, and in 1899
forty-five cents. Money may depreciate,
but there is standard medicine which
has not changed in half a century, and
that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It
always has been the one remedy for in-
digestion, dyspepsia or kidney troubles.

Stone Soles for Shoes.

An inventor has hit upon a method of
putting stone soles on boots and shoes.
He mixes a waterproof glue with a
suitable quantity of clean quartz sand
and spreads it over the leather sole
used as a foundation. These quartz
soles are said to be very flexible, and
to give the foot a firm hold, even on the
most slippery surface.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treat-
ment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agree-
ably aromatic. It is received through the
nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole
surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists
and the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in
liquid form, which will be known as Ely's
Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the
spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by
mail. The liquid form embodies the medi-
cinal properties of the solid preparation.

An Artificial Larynx.

The larynx of a man in Sydney, Aus-
tralia, became useless; through disease,
and he lost his voice. Professor Stuart,
of the University of Sydney, made an
artificial one, and it can be so
regulated as to make the voice so-
prano, tenor, contralto or bass at will.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a
package of GRAIN-O, the new food
drink that takes the place of coffee. The
children may drink it without injury as
well as the adult. All who try it like it.
GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of
Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure
grains, and the most delicate stomach re-
ceives it without distress. 1/4 the price of
coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold
by all grocers.

First Aid to the Impenitent.

Grapher—I left my pocketbook
home, and I haven't a penny in my
clothes. Say, lend me a fiver, will you?
I'll return it to-morrow.

Phoosy—I'll do better. Here's a
nickel; you can go home and get your
pocketbook.—Philadelphia Press.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a
cancer, you will never get well until your
bowels are put right. CASCARETS help
nature, cure you without a gripe or pain,
protect your natural movements, cost
you just 10 cents to start getting your
health back. CASCARETS Candy Cat-
harric, the genuine, put up in metal
boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped
on it. Beware of imitations.

An Object of Interest.

Rector—I never in my life touched a
congregation as I did this morning.
Every one was on me.

Wife—No wonder. When you took
your hat off your gloves remained on
the top of your head.—London Tit-Bits.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order
to be healthy this is necessary. Acts
gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures
sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

Six Robbers in Evening Dress.

The six robbers who recently broke
into the residence of Mrs. Hilda Cole in
New Orleans and robbed her of \$2,000
wore evening clothes and silk hats.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Cures Catarrh
Cure.

London is putting in its own tele-
phone system and expects to furnish
40,000 subscribers at nominal prices.
The cost is \$5,000,000.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we
ever used for all affections of the throat
and lungs.—Wm. O. Blandley, Vanburner,
Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The extensive arid regions of North-
ern Mexico are to be irrigated by canals
from aid extended by the Federal and
State governments.

The manufacturers of Carter's Ink have
had forty years' experience in making it
and they certainly know how. Send for
"Inking," free.

Ten was cultivated in China 2,700
years before the Christian era, and in
that country it was first used as a ber-
cerage.

Cooling the Water.

Bridget Leary has an inventive ge-
nius which displays itself, not only
through the medium of elaborate and
mysterious "made dishes," but in other
ways as well.

"Bridget, did the leeman fail to come
to-day, or what is the reason there was
no ice in the water-pitcher at dinner
to-night?" asked Bridget's mistress one
hot summer evening.

"Ha, come, nimb," said Bridget, "but
the ice melts away so fast on me that
I thought 'twas well to save it all for
the 'frigerator, and not be chippin' it
off for the table. So I filled the pitcher
half an hour before dinner was served,
nimb, and I set Mary Ann to fannin' it,
which she did against her will, the lazy
creature, up till the very minute the
folks came into the dining-room, nimb!"

EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA.

Comfortable and Inexpensive.

Our parties leave every Wednesday
from both Chicago and St. Louis, join-
ing at Denver. Then past the grandest
scenery in the world, over the Rio
Grande Railroads. A few hours' stop to
see Salt Lake City, and on via Ogden to
the coast. A special agent is in charge
of each party, and the tourist sleeping
cars are comfortable and exquisitely
clean. Let me give you full particulars.
Write and inclose 6 cents in postage for
our beautifully illustrated 72-page book
on California. F. B. Bell, City Passen-
ger Agent, C. & N. W. R. R. 211 Clark
street, Chicago.

A Powerful Light.

Cape Griznev, on the French coast
opposite Dover, is to have a new elec-
tric light that will be visible forty-
eight miles off. It will be of 3,000,000
candle power, and is expected to pierce
fog for a distance of sixteen miles. It
will give out a white flash.

Your Poor Back.

Aches and aches and aches. Every move-
ment hurts. Standing, lying, sitting,
walking, always aches. You may have
relief if you will. Science knows why
your back aches. Science has given the
world Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never
fail. Thousands who have doubted just
as you do now, have tried and proven
them. Their evidence you have. They
say they have been cured. Many had
tried everything else and given up hope.
Many had been given up by the doctors.
They say that they have been completely
cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.
You, too, may be cured. Do not suffer
a moment longer. Be sure you get the
genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In the Summer.

"You don't need any medicine; go
home and put your heavy clothes on
again."

"I can't do it, doctor; my wife's
packed them all away in moth balls."
—Indianapolis Journal.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have
them try the new food drink called
GRAIN-O. It is delicious and nourish-
ing, and takes the place of coffee. The
more Grain-O you give the children the
more healthy and vigorous they will be.
GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and
when properly prepared tastes like
the choice grades of coffee, but costs
about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c
and 25c.

Life Belt of Rubber.

A new life belt is made of sheet rub-
ber, which presses round the neck,
across the chest and round the waist,
and can be inflated in one minute by
the mouth. Its weight is about one
pound, and it is alike flexible, light, and
easily placed in position.

Lives of Animals Without Food.

A horse will live twenty-five days
without solid food, merely drinking
water. A bear will go for six months;
while a viper can exist for ten months
without food. A serpent in confine-
ment has been known to refuse food
for twenty-one months.

Kill Fish at Once.

Fishermen in Holland kill all fish as
soon as they are landed, while French
fishermen, on the contrary, allow them
to die of suffocation. The Dutch cus-
tom is the right one, because fish that
are properly killed are in better condi-
tion for the table.

Dimes to Offset Dollars.

"I can always tell when Harry has
indulged himself in an extravagant
luncheon down town."

"How do you tell?"

"He always comes home and wants to
treat me to a trolley ride."—Detroit
Free Press.

To CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative-Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
F. W. Fowler's signature is on each box, 25c.

Under the old Mosaic law the He-
brews were not allowed to wear gar-
ments of mixed linen or wool.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-
LESS DYE colors either SILK, Wool or
Cotton perfectly at one-bolling.

Breakage of propeller shafts at sea
costs an immense sum annually in sal-
vage.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for children
treats the cause, relieves the throat, and
always cures. 25c a bottle.

A New York man advertises for a
"stenographer who can cook."

Sick Headache

Is always caused by torpid liver or imper-
fect digestion, and is generally accompanied
with constipation. The cause is quickly re-
moved by a dose of—

Radway's
Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause
Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and
healthful regularity. For the cure of all disor-
ders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder,
Nervous Diseases, Piles, Sick Head-
ache.

And All Disorders of the Liver.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all drug-
gists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.
Be sure and get "Radway's."

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment
falls to relieve painful
periods.

They know Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Com-
pound will and does and
has, more than any other
medicine.

Every woman knows
about Mrs. Pinkham's
medicine.

Every woman knows
some woman Mrs. Pink-
ham has cured.

But nine women out of
ten put off getting this re-
liable remedy until their
health is nearly wrecked
by experiments or neg-
lect!

Then they write to Mrs.
Pinkham and she cures
them, but of course it
takes longer to do so.
Don't delay getting help if
you are sick.

She has helped a million
women. Why not you?

The Governor's Son.

They are telling a good story in
Massachusetts at the expense of Gov-
ernor Wolcott's youngest boy, who was
one of a class asked to name the Gov-
ernor of the State. On replying that
he did not know he was told by his
teacher to ask his father that night.
He returned next morning to report
"Well, papa says he is; but he fools so
much I don't know."

Diphtheria in Russia.

In Russia eleven laboratories are en-
gaged in the manufacture of diphtheria
serum, in which the entire people place
great confidence, and not without rea-
son, as in 44,631 registered cases in
which serum was used the death rate
was but 14 per cent, against 31 per
cent of the 6,507 cases in which it was
not employed.

Density of Population in China.

China's 1,300,000 square miles sup-
port a population of 383,000,000, which
is an average of 292 persons to the
square mile. Siam is one of the
most densely populated provinces in
the Chinese empire. The average of
population per square mile is 557.

Dropsy

One of the most danger-
ous and repulsive
forms of Kidney
Disease is

for which
Dodd's Kidney
Pills are the only
certain cure. In Dropsy
the Kidneys are actually
damaged up, and the water,
which should be expelled in the
form of urine, flows back and
lodges in the cells of the flesh
and puffs out the skin. Remove
the filth which plugs up the
drain. Restore the Kidneys to
health. There is only one Kidney
Medicine—

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I can always tell when Harry has
indulged himself in an extravagant
luncheon down town."

"How do you tell?"

"He always comes home and wants to
treat me to a trolley ride."—Detroit
Free Press.

To CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative-Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
F. W. Fowler's signature is on each box, 25c.

Under the old Mosaic law the He-
brews were not allowed to wear gar-
ments of mixed linen or wool.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-
LESS DYE colors either SILK, Wool or
Cotton perfectly at one-bolling.

Breakage of propeller shafts at sea
costs an immense sum annually in sal-
vage.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for children
treats the cause, relieves the throat, and
always cures. 25c a bottle.

A New York man advertises for a
"stenographer who can cook."

Sick Headache

Is always caused by torpid liver or imper-
fect digestion, and is generally accompanied
with constipation. The cause is quickly re-
moved by a dose of—

Radway's
Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause
Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and
healthful regularity. For the cure of all disor-
ders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder,
Nervous Diseases, Piles, Sick Head-
ache.

And All Disorders of the Liver.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all drug-
gists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.
Be sure and get "Radway's."

Winchester
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

THE QUIET TOWN.

No dreams have they who take their slumber here.
No restless starting at the night's mid hour;
Peace falls on them as falls at break of year.
The early sweetness of an April shower.

The crocus stains the sod, they do not heed;
The poppy flutters, they make no faintest sign;
Above their heads the aster drops its seed
And unremembered passes to decline.

So still they sleep, from being so remote,
They do not quiver even though to mark
The lyric thrush that fleets his passion-note
Or hummer joy from dawn to dark.

And yet the little winds but show me wrong,
These slumberers' silence long since broke to song,
Their faces brightened up the heavenly way!

—Youth's Companion.

Acy's Little 'Un.

BY ELLIS MEREDITH.

In 1872, when Wallace, Kansas, was the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, it had about a hundred inhabitants, and the usual two-story frame hotel a few feet from the station. The Smoky Hill river was then, as now, about three miles from the town, and Fort Wallace was two miles distant.

At that time the fort was a two-company post, garrisoned by between one and two hundred soldiers, all told. The buildings were arranged compactly, the only faces to be feared being Indians, and there were water-tanks that were always kept filled, lest in time of trouble the Sioux might come and cut off the water supply from the river.

The scenery in this portion of Kansas can be pictured pretty accurately by a straight line drawn across a sheet of blank paper, with the labels "sky" and "land" above and below it. There was a tree, appropriately named Lone Tree, four miles from Wallace, and visible for many miles in every direction. It was a hazy, a guide, a harbinger of hope to every citizen and to every traveler. It told the points of the compass by day as the North Star does at night. Lonely and desolate, it stood on the wide prairie, a friend to all and beloved by all, after a fashion, with never an answering rustle from any kindred cottonwood.

In view of these natural advantages—or the lack of them—the social life of Wallace was limited. The ladies of the garrison exchanged patterns and recipes, and the officers amused themselves as best they could, and hoped and prayed for marching orders that did not come.

What was conspicuously called "The Skunkhill Club" included all the officers from the fort and all the leading citizens. While it does not sound promising, it was a real boon for its members, which were held monthly, were the sole "function" of the town. On that occasion the man who could not show the pet of at least one of these chicken-thieves paid for an oyster supper for the remainder.

The oyster, the little canned oyster, was, in those dark and mythical ages, the greatest delicacy known to the Western palate.

Among the Nimrods of this club was a quiet, middle-aged man named Wheeler. Probably his first name had originally been Asa, but it had long since degenerated into "Acy." He had served as a government scout, and was generally held that what he did not know about horses, "cutters" and Indians was not worth knowing.

Acy seldom spoke of any of his experiences, and was altogether incommunicative, except when he was with two or three of the garrison children, who seemed to have found their way to his heart through his pony's stomach. The pony was a very pretty bay mustang, with black points and an insatiable appetite for sugar. She had rejected in the name of Bet until the major's small daughter had re-christened her "Sweetheart," and prevailed on Acy to accept the change.

Sweetheart knew more than most men, so Acy said, and no one cared to contradict him. She could trail him like a dog, she could find her way in the darkest night, she never stumbled into prairie-dog holes, and she could scent an Indian five miles away. Acy had probably never read the Arab's address to "My beautiful, my beautiful" but when an Easterner offered to buy the little mare, he said, curtly, "Stranger, a man don't sell his bull family," and walked away, his arm over her neck.

Along, one of the boys came in for instructions, and as he jogged beside the bay pony, he observed her quick, irritable motions.

"Your beast is powerful fractions, Acy," he said, as she stopped and snorted unthinkingly, her soft, velvet muzzle twitching as if she sensed danger.

Acy nodded, and turning in his saddle, looked searchingly over the bare, brown plain. There was absolutely nothing in sight except a few cattle, his own men, and miles of sage-brush, buffalo grass and sand.

"I reckon she's got no-eyes," continued the cowboy. "All women has 'em. Nothing the matter with her—just plain nerves."

"Acy got plain and unsaddled. There wasn't the smallest crease in the blanket. Not a strand in the double rope cinches had been twisted.

"I don't know," he said, "but if there ain't Indians within ten miles, it's the first time she ever fooled me." The pony nuzzled up, shivering a little, and he combed out her forelock with his brown hand. "Sho, now, little 'un," he said, kindly, "can't ye tell me about it?"

"It's nothing but nerves," repeated the cowboy, harshly. "All female critters are alike."

"You may know a heap about women-folks," answered Acy, dryly, "but that's no sign you know horses; and even if you did, it's no sign you'd know the little 'un. She ain't a common plug, she's folks, and when she acts that way, it means Indians. Tell the boys to come in and look sharp about em."

When Acy used that tone there was no more to be said. The puncher rode away.

The sun was sinking slowly in the west when the men came in and unsaddled. They arranged the four wagons in a hollow square, and put the saddle horses in the central this formation. As they did so, Sweetheart, who was standing a few feet from the camp-fire where the cook had supper almost ready, lifted her head and gave a neigh, so strange and prolonged that they all started and looked at her. She was trembling and staring out into the dusk with terrified eyes.

"Nerves," said the puncher who had already delivered his opinion. "Had 'em all day."

"Dry up," said another of the men, "that's not the kind of a word you can buy at Madigan's saloon. Huh! Look at that, will you?"

He pointed toward an arroyo that lay between them and the hills. They could see but indistinctly, but even in that uncertain light, men used to the warfare of the West, where any stranger might be a foe, and the red man was always an object of suspicion, could make no mistake. White horse thieves did not wear feathers.

"I knew it," said Acy, stroking the mare's neck. "She never gives me a false alarm. Now there's no telling what they will do first, but it's easy guessing what they allow to do last." He made a quick circular motion about his head. "Deliver all the horses you can in between the wagons; there's eight of you, two to a side, to keep watch. Take turns till you get your supper. They won't do anything till after dark, likely, and there's no telling when we'll eat again."

The men followed instructions, making as complete a barricade as possible. They worked silently, remembering that two weeks before a party like their own had been left on the plains, stark and cold, not fifty miles from the fort.

As the stars came out, and the new moon lent her feeble light, they saw they were completely surrounded. The circle closed, the Indians began slowly riding round and round their prisoners, their purpose being, with the smallest peril to themselves, to prevent escape. As they drew closer, clanking their weird and hideous war-song, a volley from the little fortress sent them again out of rifle-shot, and Acy called a council of war.

"No use boys," he said. "There's a hundred of them if there's one, and there may be more coming up. The fort has got to be reached!"

The men assented silently. Any of them would have been willing to go, although the chance of getting through the line of Sioux was small; and once past it, without a horse, might would be so slow as to be almost useless.

"I reckon this is the essence of this contraption," said a puncher. "But you can't make time without a horse, and you can't get a horse past them Indians. Unless that mare of yours can fly."

Acy rubbed her forehead gently. "She's no flyer," he said, "but she can trail, which is more like it. This is my plan. I'm going to strike out for the fort. I'll have to crawl past the line of Indians. I reckon it will take all of two hours, and that will make it close to one o'clock. By half past twelve you set the mare loose on my trail. Don't have bridle or saddle on her, but just tie a rope round her neck and let her go. If she gets come up with, they'll think she's broke loose."

If she gets past safe, she'll find me, and I'll get help to you by noon tomorrow. You must try and hold out till then."

"The little 'un's all right," said the puncher who had doubted her nerves. "I'll see that her halter's broke artistic, and I reckon the Lord that taught her to smell Indians will get her by 'em."

It did not sound irrelevant as he said it, and it was his nearest approach to a prayer in many years. The muttered "You bet!" of the other cowboys stood for a fervent amen.

"Hold the fort, boys!" Acy said, as he wriggled out of sight in the sage-brush. "Hold the fort!"

The little bay pony whinnied softly. At half past twelve o'clock she started about Acy. With her soft, velvet muzzle close to the ground, she cautiously picked her way down the slight decline. The Indians were perceptibly closer, and the eight men who watched her from the camp felt a sickening fear at their hearts when two or three braves gave chase. But a mus-

tang with only a broken rope about her neck was hardly worth while. The Sioux expected to have saddles and bridles and ponies to spare when they should have disposed of the men who were waiting for them in the shadow of the covered wagons.

Acy was past the line of Indians, and the night was growing darker. Sweetheart followed his trail unerringly; he could hardly see quarter of a mile away. The wind blew fitfully. Now he could hear the wild cries of the Indians, now they were swept the other way. The mare paused, and Acy, watching her breathlessly, made up his mind quickly. As a gust of wind blew toward her he called her name in a high, clear note. She jumped; then, with her nose close to the ground, started toward him. In a few moments she broke into a run, and was upon him almost before he could get out of her way and cry, "Whoa!" In an instant he was on her back, and they were flying away over the plain toward the fort.

At 3 o'clock it was so dark they had to stop and pick their way carefully, for prairie-dog towns were numerous. Acy walked beside her, saving her strength for the final run. At four o'clock the blackness was changing to gray, and finding himself close to the river, Acy slaked his own thirst and let the pony drink also. It seemed as if she realized the run before her, and only washed down the dust in her throat; then gathering up her sturdy, black legs, she swung into the tireless pace of the born single-footer.

The sun was rising when Acy saw the tree, the Lone Tree that told him that, never swerving in the darkness of the night, she had gone toward the fort, straight as an arrow flies.

It was barely nine o'clock when she stopped before the house occupied by the officer in command of the post, and Acy almost fell off and up the steps. Forty miles without bridle or saddle is fireproof riding.

There was a drill going on in a rather desultory fashion on the parade-ground, but this was a real case of carry arms, and in less than a quarter of an hour the soldiers were hurrying away down the river to the relief of the beleaguered coaches.

"Don't thank me," said the major, curtly, when most of the Indians were dispersed and a few brought back as hostages to insure good behavior. "Don't thank me. Thank Acy's mare. If you care to sell her, I'll give you a hundred and fifty—Acy's—which was an enormous sum for a pony; but Acy only shook his head. Just then Sweetheart, 'buckled' gently, as she took another jump of sugar from the major's daughter.

"Why, see, papa," said the little girl, "she's laughing at you!" —Youth's Companion.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Efforts are being made in this country to wrest from England her big coal trade.

Spain, relieved of her colonial incubus, is making rapid strides toward prosperity.

The Electrical Review declares that lightning rods of every sort and kind are useless.

In the past ten years the Italian nation has descended from the third to the seventh place as a naval power.

The funeral of the dead railroad king again recalled the Spanish proverb, "There are no pockets in the shroud."

It is possible to say at last that the popularity of the so-called "coon song" as a means of entertainment has begun to wane.

Men may yearn to wear shirt-waists as commonly as women, but they will never enjoy discussing shirtwaist fashion with equal zest.

The Gazette of Cologne is in favor of a policy of terror in China. Fortunately other nations will have to be consulted in this matter.

An apparatus for compressing sea food into drinking water has been invented by Professor Bell. It will be welcomed as a desideratum by ocean voyagers.

Another proof of the fickleness of the public. The kissing-bug is fully as industrious as he was last summer, but he doesn't attract the same interest.

If a Yankee met the Empress Dowager in Peking it is odds that his first remark would be to remind the old lady that the Chinese invented gunpowder.

According to the latest report of United States Consul Ingersoll at Copenhagen, Denmark, the popularity of American goods is rapidly increasing in that country.

Among other signs indicating that a man is insane, he has been recently discovered by specialists in nervous disorders that irregular eyebrows are entitled to consideration.

A scientist who has made a study of electrolysis is now in a position to enlighten trolley-car conductors and motormen who have not been able to discover just why they died.

All buildings belonging to the Chinese Government are yellow, and it is a capital offense for any private person to use that color on the exterior of his dwelling or place of business.

Professor William R. Harper, head of the great University of Chicago, declares that the small colleges will have to materially change their plans, and that eventually they must unite.

A German surgeon recently cut off a patient's second toe and saved it to the stump of a missing forefinger. It proved a very good substitute, and can be moved by the owner, as an artificial finger could not be.

In a paper which he recently read before the British Medical Association Dr. Pyle-Smith prescribed a remedy for most nervous disorders that is within the reach of the poorest. This cure is steady hard work.

Bicycle road races have been had enough. Automobile road races would be an intolerable outrage. The public highways are for the common and ordinary use of the public, not to be turned into private racetracks for steam engines at fifty miles an hour.

The Government is about to pay the final half million and take over the dead jetties. It is still claimed that the jetties are a success, but it will be well to defer judgment until the first report after they are Government property.

The late C. P. Huntington was not a believer in college training for men who are to follow a business career, and a Western paper, immortalizing his career, asks: "Did he played football at college, until his bearded days would he have been so successful?"

During the recent French naval manoeuvres the squadron under Admiral Gervais succeeded in slipping through the Straits of Gibraltar at night without being noticed by the British observers on the Rock. So at least the French newspapers assert.

Experts who have examined rye straw are of the opinion that a very high grade of paper, suitable for books, as well as for newspapers, can be made from that material. Louisiana produces thousands of tons of rye straw which are now disposed of as a waste product.

An orderly in South Africa who happened not to know the Commander-in-Chief, for whom he was bearing a dispatch, asked another orderly in a loud tone, "Where's 'Bohs'?" In reply the orderly of Lord Roberts answered: "Here I am, my lad. What can I do for you?"

The West has plainly ceased to grow materially faster than the East. Providence is outstripping St. Paul and Minneapolis. Buffalo and New York are growing relatively almost as fast as Milwaukee, which ranks next to Chicago in the Western list, and much faster absolutely.

M. Metschnikoff, of the Paris Pasteur Institute, has communicated to the Academie de Medecine his discov-

ery of a lymph which regenerates the red globules in the blood of lepers. He thinks that when he has improved his serum he may be able to rejuvenate the organs of the human body.

Falcon Island, in the Pacific, which was thrown up, some years ago and gradually washed away till in 1893 it could not be seen, has been discovered again by the British cruiser Porpoise. It now looks like a whale's back and stands nine feet out of water, with the sea breaking over it so that it forms a serious danger to navigation.

The French say declares that no one is ever so happy or so miserable as he thinks he is. The half-hearted way in which this truth is accepted shows all the difference between the pessimist and the optimist. The optimist accepts the latter half and scoffs at the former, and the pessimist rails at the latter half and praises the former.

Says the Baltimore Sun: "South America promises to be the scene of international plotting after China is disposed of, and a pamphlet just published by Alejandro Gardal, of Peru, on 'South American Conflicts and the United States' shows that Peru will welcome our interference in the disputes of the South American States."

Upon opening a car laden with hay in a Chicago freight yard the other day the consignor was astounded to find two valuable horses inside, while nearly one-third of the hay had been devoured. How the animals had gotten into the car and how long they had been there no one seemed to know. They stomachs were so much distended from overeating that both animals had to be killed.

In a New York Police Court the other day a Boston man who had been arrested at the instance of his wife on the charges of desertion and non-support presented a novel defense. He alleged that his wife had consulted an astrologer, who told her that she was destined to be married at least twice. "I was her first husband," said the accused man, "and I saw that it was up to me to get a move on. I had to either die or skip again, and I preferred to skip." The Court, however, declined to follow that line of reasoning, and put the man under bonds to support his wife, regardless of the astrologer's prophecy.

And the mystery of the origin of a cold is no deeper than the mystery of its cure. While every one is perfectly competent to cure his neighbor's cold, no one has ever succeeded in curing his own cold. His choice among the thousand and one infallible remedies is hampered by the condition that it "must be taken in time," and no one ever discovers that he has a cold until the time is up. What is needed is a remedy which will cure a cold at any time, and such a remedy is badly needed in the interests of good feeling and a higher morality. The man with the cold is not merely a victim of the injustice of Providence, but a sufferer from the heartless indifference and even derision of his fellow-man.

Bruce Benner, of Coffeyville, Kan., has made a small fortune during the past few months by exhibiting a so-called "feathered dog" in various parts of the Sanfowler State. So far as the feathers were concerned the animal was, of course, a fraud, as has just been discovered through the enterprise of a country newspaper. The dog had been completely covered from nose to tail with a tight fitting coat of Canton flannel on which pigeon feathers had been so skillfully sewn as to seem like a natural growth. A reporter who had been detailed to visit Benner's show placed a handful of feathers from the animal's back in a box, and the dog never winced. The fraud was thus exposed, and Benner fled from the Kansas jurisdiction.

For Contempt of Court. Ferdinand Canessa, an aged Italian, is in the penitentiary at Vancouver, B. C., serving what is practically a term of imprisonment for life. A year ago he was committed for contempt of court for refusing to sign a deed of some land, granting it to a former partner. Canessa was among the pioneers of the Cariboo gold excitement in 1859. He collected quite a large fortune and expended it mostly in real estate. He is the owner of property all over town and his check is good for any amount up to \$100,000. Nevertheless, the chances are that he will serve out the remainder of his days in jail. He was the defendant in a land case involving about \$2,000 with a former partner named Nichols, and refused to obey the order of Justice Martin to sign the deed to Nichols. He said he would never do it, and the judge said he would have to stay in jail until he did. That was a year ago, and the man's health is breaking down. Several lawyers have taken hold of the case in succession, but they cannot break down the old man's barrier of obstinacy. He says that if the judge would not reverse his order he will stay in jail until he dies.

His Pride Forbade. A Denver tramp the other day applied at a house which he had carefully chosen because the lawn did not need cutting nor the flower beds weeding. The lady of the house produced a plentiful "hand-out." And now I want you to chop some kindlings for me," she said, when he had finished. "I knew you were too weak to do it until you had had a square meal." "You were right, ma'am, quite right. Now I need the exercise, it would do me good; it would send the blood coursing in my veins and bring back the sparkle to my eye. But I come of a proud race. I am a Montgomery of Montgomery; I could not use your back yard and its appliances as a gymnasium without paying you liberal, and, madam, I am penniless." —San Francisco Wave.

VALUE IN THE STREET SWEEPINGS.

Stored Up in Toledo as Fertilizer to Make City Parks into Veritable Gardens.

When agriculturists came to Olden's Maumee valley long ago, they found the soil so rich in humus the element formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter that, for a length of time little effort was made to restore the waste by the application of fertilizers. At present, stable, barnyard and manufactured fertilizers are everywhere applied. Without these, the soil would become exhausted, and cease to produce. In Lucas County, the farmers and gardeners have not alone studied the best methods of composting but have learned the value of commercial fertilizers, and as a result, they farm and garden intelligently, and have ample reward in the returns from the enriched soil.

Few people who walk along the sidewalks in Toledo and see the men in white suits sweep the streets have the least idea that the sweepings they deposit in the buckets and cart from one point to another, are rich in the elements that produce heavy crops of grain and vegetables. These sweepings contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, which, on a rough estimate, are worth 90 cents a ton. The three constituents named are embraced in a complete fertilizer.

A strange thing about nitrogen is that it has neither taste, color nor smell, and is destitute of active properties. It is incombustible, and will not support combustion or respiration. Yet nitrogen is so essential to the growth of plants that no matter if every other element were present in excess, without it they could never come to maturity. Nitrogen, as potential ammonia, is contained in all manures that are prepared from organic substances, such as bones, dried mud, hoofs, horns, hair, etc., and is the most expensive fertilizing ingredient.

Phosphoric acid contains phosphorus and oxygen. It has a great affinity for water, and by exposure to a moist atmosphere, is converted into hydrated phosphoric acid. Phosphorus has a powerful affinity for oxygen.

Potash is an essential ingredient of plants. It exists in a number of forms, but chiefly as chloride of muriate and as sulphate. The chief sources of potash are the potash salts from Strassfurt, Germany. Wood ashes are a source of potash.

Street sweepings are now used in many parts of the United States by farmers, gardeners and on city park lawns, with the most gratifying results. The best results from street sweepings are obtained by piling them up in heaps three to five feet high, leaving a broad top to catch the water, which is necessary to cause them to rot. They should remain in the heaps for about a year, when they will be well rotted and form a black mass of humus. When rains are not frequent, the heaps should be wetted by artificial watering. The sweepings are less liable to fire-fang than barnyard manure—that is, become baked and assume an ashy color.

The sweepings gathered in Toledo are dumped on the city property, not far from the jail, which is a convenient place, for, if necessary, water from hose may be turned on it. Considering the large quantity gathered, the city will soon have an immense amount of excellent fertilizer for the parks.

It is not good to use the sweepings fresh in large quantity, as it is too drastic. Before sowing lawn seed the best results are obtained by applying four to five inches of the sweepings and afterward cultivating and rotting. Much new lawn will have to be made in the city park, and by carefully hoarding the sweepings in piles for the next year, keeping them sufficiently moist to cause them to rot, much money will be saved, as fewer commercial fertilizers will have to be purchased. —Toledo Blade.

Turned the Old Man Down. "Son-in-law of mine, too," groaned the hale and hearty old gentleman, "As bright a young fellow as I ever knew. I loved him as though he were my own flesh and blood. I never got such a throwdown from the time I began to work at 50 cents a day to the present time."

"You always told me that he was a veritable Napoleon of finance."

"So I did, and so he is," and the old gentleman made a sorry attempt to laugh. "And I encouraged him in it. I must admit that, I literally drank it into him that business was business, and that sentiment, friendship, even relationship, had to be put aside when it came to striving for money."

"But what has he done? Nothing criminal?"

"Taken last of my word, the world will say. I'm going to retire, I'm out, frozen out. You know the factory in which I have my biggest investment, and controlling interest?"

"Certainly. It is coming money, and your salary as president is \$20,000."

Here the old gentleman groaned again.

"I went away for vacation. What more natural than that my son-in-law should vote my stock? I gave him authority to do so and I've no doubt that the young rascal recalled all that I had told him. He elected himself president, chose his own board of directors and increased the salary of his position \$5,000 per annum. He just jolled me when I take him to task and tells me I should have no cares for the rest of my life. I'm simply turned out to pasture. My, what a boy!"

—Detroit Free Press.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

A Much Considered Dignitary. I'd like to be the weather man. For when his words come true We bow to his prophetic plan And sing his praise anew.

And when his prophesies prove chaff The world he can't provoke. The people simply gaze and laugh And vow that it's a joke.

A Choice. He: So you won't marry me? She: No, let us remain friends. —Boston Globe.

Pointed. Well, why do you call him Mr. Thin-lip? That isn't his name. Belle: I know; but he's such a bore. —Philadelphia Record.

A Difference. "Who is he?" "Why, he makes bolts." "Iron or political?" —Philadelphia Press.

Why He Left. "What made Augustus leave so unexpectedly?" "His tailor came down to stay over till Monday." —Chicago Chronicle.

A Japanese Charge. "The Japs seem to have made some wonderful charges." "Yes; I paid \$6.90 for that Satsuma teapot." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Coff Hats. Mrs. Wagles: Do you know why this is called a golf hat? Waggles: Yes, my dear. It's because people who play golf don't wear them. —Judge.

Opposed to It. "How do you feel on the subject of imperialism?" "I don't think women ought to be allowed to boss as men around the way they do." —Chicago Record.

Money Thrown Away. "Is Cordelia having a good time at the seashore?" "No; she says she got five new hats and everybody down there goes bare-headed." —Indianapolis Journal.

A Porch Party. "Did you have a good talk with the Dwigzies last night, daughter?" "No, but we didn't talk; the men quarreled about politics and Clara and I guarded the weather." —Detroit Free Press.

Misunderstood Him. "Didn't you tell me you nearly had your leg bitten off by a shark?" "No, I said a shark nearly pulled it off. There are sharks and sharks." —Indianapolis Press.

No Loss to the Dentist. Patient: Great Scott, doctor! I've swallowed some of that gold you are plugging my teeth with. Dentist: Thank you for mentioning it. I shall include it in your bill. —Harper's Bazar.

A Proposition. Graphite: Hang it! I left my pocketbook home, and I haven't a penny in my clothes. Say, lend me a dixer, will you? I'll return it to-morrow. Phonxy: I'll do better. Here's a nickel; you can go home and get your pocketbook. —Philadelphia Press.

Under Blankets. "And this," said the summer boarder, as he mopped his brow and listened to the orchestra of the frogs, "is where one is supposed to sleep under blankets every night."

"Fact," said the landlord. "We got the attic full of 'em." —Indianapolis Press.

A Hopeless Case. The conversation at the boarding-house turned to the subject of sleep. "I would be a very heavy sleeper," observed the new boarder, "but every time I fall asleep it jars me awake."

"Then everybody knew that the new boarder had the vanderbilt habit." —Baltimore American.

Wail From Kansas. "Jes' my luck," wailed the Kansas farmer. "What's th' matter?"

"This year's the best wheat crop I ever had. An' now I read th' Indiana famine is abating, an' th' price o' wheat is sartin 't slump jes' awful." —Syracuse Herald.

Cutting On. "Yes, the Marklesons are coming up fast in society." "I haven't heard anything about their daughter marrying a nobleman, and they don't seem to be entertaining any very prominent people."

"That's all true enough, but they've begun to call their summer cottage a bungalow." —Chicago Times-Herald.

Retained All His Faculties. Tired of his parsimony and general meanness his neighbors turned one night and tarred and feathered old Skimpflint.

"Save the tar," he said to the good Samaritan, who was scraping him off several hours afterward. "I can get five cents a pound for it." —Chicago Tribune.

What He Meant. "I told him you were as honest as the day is long."

"What did he say?" asked Senator Sordum.

"He merely remarked that he guessed I must be talking about some of these days they have up around the Arcle circle that don't last more than a minute or two." —Washington Star.